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Palestinian Affairs

More on 'Abd-Rabbuh Remarks on U.S. Statements

JN2006182989 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1616 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] PLO Executive Committee member brother Yasir 'Abd-Rabbuh has made the following statement to WAFA, the Palestinian news agency, on the recent U.S. statements:

Some U.S. statements and attitudes have been recently made and voiced, especially those made by Dennis Ross, director of the Policy Planning Staff of the U.S. State Department. These statements contained positions that are hostile to the Palestinian people's right to establish their independent state on their soil, alleging that such a state is not viable. Besides, attempts were made to promote the Shamir plan, claiming that this plan constitutes a prelude to a Middle East settlement. These statements contained calls for what is termed a dialogue in the occupied territories between Palestinians and Israelis.

These statements indicate that the U.S. Administration is still determined to pursue a policy that goes against the new realities in the region and against the comprehensive global trend calling for the achievement of a just and durable peace based on the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and independence.

The recognition of the State of Palestine by more than 110 states and the vote by 138 states at the United Nations in favor of the peace plan announced by brother Abu-'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] in Geneva and in favor of the Palestinian people's right, under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, is clear evidence that the Israeli rulers' policy which has continued to receive support from Washington constitutes a real obstacle to peace and fails to recognize the bases of this real peace. These bases are recognized by the international community and they maintain that only the Palestinian people, just like other peoples of the world, are the party which has the right to decide how to build their state and how to make it viable on their own soil, in accordance with the international legitimacy regarding their sacred right to self-determination.

It is strange that the U.S. statements which attempt to beautify the Shamir plan fully ignore the Palestinian peace initiative which has won the support of 138 states at the United Nations, the support of the Casablanca Arab summit, and the unqualified support of the Nonaligned Movement member states as well as that of Islamic and African states. Besides, European states of all inclinations viewed this initiative as a positive basis for attaining a just peace.

This initiative was the basis and point of departure for the Palestinian-U.S. dialogue. This U.S. ignorance of the Palestinian peace initiative can only be explained as a bias toward the Israeli position which seeks to torpedo all progress in the direction of realizing a just settlement and conflicts with the current international orientation regarding the realization of detente and the resolution of regional problems on just and balanced bases.

If the U.S. Administration seeks to advance the peace process, realities affirm that it has to be balanced in its dealings with the parties to the regional conflict and to deal positively with the Palestinian peace initiative which contains all balanced elements and terms for the attainment of a just peace, as recognized by most world states at the United Nations and by regional, local, and international organizations.

The PLO has asserted that the elections proposed must be held under UN supervision and after the Israeli withdrawal. They must also be linked to the phases of a comprehensive solution and to the international conference in order for our people to attain self-determination and independence on the basis of the resolutions enshrined in the international legitimacy—a position stated by the PLO in various fora, including the Palestinian-U.S. dialogue.

The experience of the past decades of conflict in our region has shown that the continuation of various forms of U.S. support for the Israeli rulers' expansionist and terrorist schemes which are hostile to our Palestinian people's rights has brought nothing but catastrophes, destruction, and pain to the region's peoples and has constantly jeopardized world peace. These facts are the ones which must always be recalled by all those who propose illusory solutions, thus failing to pinpoint the location of the real wound.

PLO's Hurani on Executive Committee Meetings

JN2006191189 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Tunis—The PLO Executive Committee has reaffirmed that elections in the occupied Palestinian territories can only be held within the framework of a comprehensive settlement of the Palestine question and the Middle East conflict.

PLO Executive Committee member 'Abdallah Hurani said that the PLO Executive Committee reviewed in its meetings which it held in Tunis over the past 2 days the concept and dimensions of the elections idea in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, the views of the United States and the USSR on the idea, and the way to tackle the idea.

In a statement to the Jordanian news agency correspondent in Tunis, he added that the PLO Executive Committee has reaffirmed its position on the elections idea which was recently adopted by the Casablanca Arab summit. This position maintains that elections can only be held after the Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories and under international supervision and as part of an integrated and comprehensive peace process.

The Palestinian official said that the Executive Committee conducted a comprehensive review of the developments in the Palestine question; the results of the political moves recently effected, including the results of the third round of the Palestinian-U.S. dialogue held in Tunis on 8 June; the Palestinian delegation's talks with the Soviet officials in Moscow a few days ago; and the visits by Yasir 'Arafat, president of the state of Palestine, to a number of capitals of Arab and foreign countries, including his recent Cairo visit. He added that a plan of action has been drawn up to continue political moves on all levels.

PLO Economic Department Chief Interviewed

PM2006142689 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 18 Jun 89 p 4

[Interview with Ahmad Abu-'Ala', director general of the PLO Economic Department, by unidentified correspondent in Tunis; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified correspondent] How would you assess the Palestinian economic situation within the occupied territories?

[Abu-'Ala'] This is a broad question, but a brief answer can be given regarding economic and social conditions within the occupied territories, which have suffered since 1967 as a result of the Israeli practices aimed at seizing natural and human resources and bending them to Israeli policies and practices. With regard to natural resources, since its occupation of Palestinian territory Israel has worked to confiscate the land. It has actually confiscated more than 52 percent of the land in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. It also constructed settlements and then taken control of the water sources, seizing over 80 percent of them. It has prevented Palestinian citizens from using their own water for agriculture, irrigation, human consumption, or even industry, in a bid to make the economy of the occupied Palestinian territories totally subservient to the Israeli economy. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] What is the annual total of the organized Israeli plundering of the occupied Arab territories' resources?

[Abu-'Ala'] Israel wanted to make its occupation economically feasible. In addition to its repression and oppression against Palestinians in their own homeland, it is carrying out operations of economic plundering. Statistics indicate that Israel's plunder in the occupied Palestinian territories is worth nearly $1.3 billion a year—which shows the scale of fees, taxes, fines, and value added tax, as well as charges on land, water, shops, markets, and the control of workers' wages. And these statistics are prepared by economic experts.

[Correspondent] And what is the alternative?

[Abu-'Ala'] The alternative is to eliminate the occupation, and the intifadah [uprising] has embodied the real alternative to all Israeli political, economic, and social practices. The intifadah has drawn up new laws to which the sons of the land have responded overwhelmingly. The intifadah has called for a boycott on Israeli goods, so Palestinian people have supported their own national products in implementation of the rule on boycotting Israeli goods. The intifadah urged the suspension of tax payments and has achieved considerable success in that regard. It urged citizens to rely on themselves and on home economy as a means of self-reliance. And the people have actually started to build small projects. [passage omitted]

In brief, the only alternative is to eliminate the Israeli occupation through all types of the continuous struggle which the intifadah has embodied in an advanced, developed, and effective form under the PLO.

[Correspondent] How much does the intifadah cost the PLO?

[Abu-'Ala'] The intifadah should not be seen as a burden, but rather as a struggle cause maintained by a people through their groups. The harm to which our people are exposed is great and the requirements of the intifadah and its continuation are many and extensive—from universities through economic projects, trade, food, and water, which is a necessity for the intifadah's continuation.

So the intifadah should not seen from the angle of cost, but, rather, from the angle of the steadfastness requirements in order to confront the Zionist plan. And that requires the provision of the requirements for the Palestinian people's steadfastness on their territory. This is so, because their steadfastness constitutes a defense not only for Palestine, but also against the Israeli expansion through the Arab body as a whole. Thus, the intifadah is a forward struggle which must enjoy Arab backing.

[Correspondent] It is sometimes reported that the PLO finances and invests in economic projects. What truth is there in this?

[Abu-'Ala'] The PLO is not an investment establishment. It is a national liberation movement leading and embodying all forms of the Palestinian struggle. We also see such allegations as an attack by sectors hostile to the Palestinian struggle. PLO activities include social activities for our people both inside and outside the occupied territory. If there is any investment, it is in the productive establishment of the Palestinian revolution, that is, the Samid establishment founded originally not for investment, commercial, or economic purposes, but for a social purpose; namely, rehabilitating, training, and providing job opportunities for the sons of the Palestinian revolution's martyrs. It worked in Lebanon and among the Palestinian groups and established a number of production enterprises with a view to providing job opportunities. [passage omitted]

PLO's Milhim on U.S. Dialogue, Elections

JN1706140789 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 15-16 Jun 89 p 18

[Text] PLO Executive Committee member Muhammad Milhim has said: "From the outset, we have viewed the U.S.-Palestinian dialogue as a step forward and not an end in itself, because the objective is to see this dialogue come up with tangible political results, such as recognition by Washington of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the attainment of a just and durable peace in the region."

In an exclusive statement to AL-SIYASAH, Milhim added that the Palestinian people's right to self-determination is not an issue for bargaining. He went on to say that PLO acceptance of free elections in a democratic atmosphere is not ruled out, particularly as this has been a Palestinian demand voiced since 1980.

In reply to a question posed by AL-SIYASAH, Milhim said: "What happened in Shamir's mind was not the result of heavenly inspiration. No, it was the manifestation of a position that he was forced to take in a bid to find a way out of his impasse. Shamir's objectives in his initiative differ from those pursued by the Western countries and the Palestinian people, especially as Shamir is proposing elections to be held according to his own style, that is, under Israeli bayonets."

On the use of bullets in the intifadah [uprising] as an alternative to stones, Milhim said that the eagerness to ensure the continuation and perpetuation of the intifadah makes officials within the PLO and the Unified Leadership [of the Intifadah] think a thousand times before deciding to bring about a new turning point in its march, as our positions must be carefully considered and calculated. He affirmed that the Palestinians will not hesitate to use firearms when their use is found to be conducive to the realization of the objective being pursued and to the attainment of peace.

In reply to another question posed by AL-SIYASAH, Milhim said: "This region is swarming with all trends. Failure to resolve the Palestine question means that the atmosphere in the region will remain volatile and apt to explode any moment, particularly when we know that the failure of the current peace process means that the alternative will be war."

On whether the U.S. side submitted to the PLO an official demand to cancel its charter, Milhim said: "Nobody in the world has the right to ask the PLO to cancel the charter or make any further concessions, as it has given the world everything that has been demanded of it to achieve peace. Anyone asking us to make further concessions is not really seeking a just peace. No, he wants to see us make one concession after another until we no longer exist, especially when we know that the demand of canceling the charter is not meant to advance the peace process. For my part, I ask each sensible person to read the Palestinian political program to realize how committed the PLO is to peace. The world must now address Israel, asking it to deliver its dues in accordance with international law and legislation."

On the PLO's attempts to urge Washington to recognize the right to self-determination, Milhim said: "We must know that U.S. recognition of this right is very important, particularly as the United States and Israel are the two parties opposing this right and the Palestinian state. I believe that if the United States recognizes this right, a formidable obstacle to peace will be removed. When such a thing materializes, everything—including Israeli theories as well as the PLO's laws and charters—will be put on the table."

On whether he is ready to meet with Shamir, Peres, or Kahane, the PLO Executive Committee member said: "I will not hesitate at all to meet them together or separately, regardless of whether or not such meetings will serve the interests of the Palestinian people or whether PLO approval for such meetings is secured."

On information regarding the misappropriation of intifadah funds, Milhim said: "This falls within the framework of a frenzied anti-PLO campaign. I believe that the anti-PLO drive gains momentum whenever the struggle being waged by the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied territories increases and escalates. Those who failed in their military invasion, splitting the PLO, and separating the Palestinian people inside the occupied territories from those outside these territories have also failed in their current campaign, which is based on casting doubts on PLO institutions in terms of their financial management. Suffice it to say that the Mosad was behind the distribution of many leaflets and statements casting doubts on the PLO's support organs."

Views Failure of Israeli 'Threats'

JN1806121989 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 18 Jun 89 p 22

[Text] Amman—AL-DUSTUR—PLO Executive Committee Member Muhammad Milhim said that the policy of deportation is not new to the Palestinian people. It has been there since the first day of the Israeli occupation. He pointed out that the number of deportees has exceeded 10,000.

Commenting on Israeli War Minister Yitzhaq Rabin's and Israeli Chief of Staff Dan Shomron's threats to take harsh oppressive measures, issue more laws on deportations and arrests for long periods, and enlarge prisons, Mr Milhim said: These threats are a clear indication of

the great loss which the intifadah [uprising] has inflicted on the Zionist entity on all political, economic, military, and diplomatic levels.

Mr Milhim said: We are sure that the intifadah will continue and develop. We leave the response to Shomron's plan to the Security Council, the United Nations, and the other humanitarian and international organizations so that they can make their statements and take the necessary measures to stop the obvious violations of human rights, which, if allowed to continue, will lead to thwarting the peace process and instead, bringing about war.

He called on the international and humanitarian institutions to do their duty against this fascist policy.

Algeria

FLN Central Committee Discusses Future Tasks

LD1706112989 Algiers APS in English 1029 GMT 17 Jun 89

["FLN/Second Session of the Central Committee"—APS headline]

[Text] Algiers, 17/6/89 (APS)—A new step has been made in the way of the deepening of democracy in the country on the occasion of the holding of the second session of the Central Committee. In fact, during the debates in plenary sessions, members of the FLN [National Liberation Front] political leadership have reported the concerns and the aspirations of the basis sometimes with vehemence and concern. Concern because of the immobilism [as received] of structures since the events of October and before the proliferation of political associations.

A bitter diagnosis was certainly made but in addition to that there was a genuine will from the members of the Central Committee to overcome the challenge. This objective lies automatically in the assessment of methods of work and their adaptation to the specificities of the front. As it is not a truism to affirm that the FLN, in the context of multipartism, has enough forces to win a lot of victories or rather all victories simply because of its popular discourse.

The materalization of this discourse remains the objective of the FLN. The exchanges of views during this session, enabled all participants to assess the work made by the FLN and plan for the future strategy of its redeployment.

In fact, it is paradoxical, according to observers, that the FLN which victoriously led the national liberation struggle and waged the battle of development, remains far from the ongoing mutations. The participants insisted to achieve its mission at the profit of future generations by carrying out the economic and political reforms. In order to materialize this ideal, analyses of members of the Central Committee were made without any hesitation. Criticism and self-criticism were made by the participants. This shows the vitality of the FLN.

The changes announced are not a vain word. The majority of participants demanded their reinforcement and their deepening. It is worth noting in the interventions of the Central Committee members that the laudatory and linear discourse is over. The stress was also put on the obligation to act concretely without wasting any more time.

The members of the Central Committee also underlined that with the new political landscape, the verdict of votes will be in favour of those who win the confidence of electors by their action in the field far from any demagogy. The participants also noted some shameful practices from the part of some political associations. The latter promise in their political programs the moon to the people and which is not possible given the means of the country. The coming elections have certainly something to do in this context.

The members of the Central Committee insisted in order to associate the citizens in the process of decision taking by informing them on all the aspects of the national life, as citizens who are aware of the problems of their country would accept the necessary sacrifices. The sector of information is required to give the citizens a credible and objective information.

The FLN has the means to recover the situation and perpetuate the ideals of November 1954, such was the main conclusion of the three days of work.

Moroccan Minister, Boussena Discuss Energy

LD2006204789 Algiers Television Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Algerian-Moroccan energy talks were held on the occasion of the official visit to Algeria by Mr Mohamed Fettah, Moroccan minister of energy and mines. The talks led to the signing by Sadek Boussena, minister of energy and petrochemical industries, and Mohamed Fettah, of minutes including the results reached by the Algerian and Moroccan sides with respect to bilateral relations.

On this occasion, the two sides reiterated the two countries' will to consolidate their relations in the long run and on a permanent basis. The two countries also reiterated the importance they both attach to the Maghreb-European pipeline. In this context, a working program was set up, with a view to promoting this project in particular.

The two sides indicated that the regulations for running the joint company in charge of studies have been finalized and ratified. The two sides also examined the possibility of consolidating cooperation in the energy field. An agreement was signed, within this framework, in the field of technical and economic studies and major petroleum works. In conclusion, the two ministers expressed their satisfaction with the efforts exerted and the prospects for developing cooperation in the energy field in particular.

Egypt

Mubarak Appoints Members of Consultative Council

NC2006195389 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Cairo, 20 Jun (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak has issued a republican decree appointing 86 public figures members of the new Consultative Council.

Following is the text of republican Decree 264 for the year 1989:

The president of the republic, in accordance with the Constitution and Law 120 for the year 1989 on the Consultative Council, has decided:

Article I: To appoint the following persons members of the Consultative Council: Ibrahim 'Ali Si'dah, Dr Abu-al-Wafa al-Ghunaymi al-Taftazani, Ahmad Ahmad Nuh, Dr Ahmad Isma'il 'Abd-al-Majid Khudayr, Ahmad al-Sabahi 'Awadallah, Dr Ahmad Rashad Musa 'Abd-al-'Al, Dr Ahmad Salamah Muhammad Salamah, Counsellor Ahmad Fathi Mursi, Dr Isma'il 'Awadallah Muhammad Sallam, Isma'il Salih Dhikri, Al-Ma'mun Salih Mashali, Dr Anwar Isma'il al-Hawwari, Anis Muhammad Mansur, Jamal al-Din Muhammad Ibrahim Qutb, Jum'ah 'Abd-al-'Aziz Khayrallah, Habibah Muhammad 'Ali Sahlab, Eng Husayn Ahmad 'Uthman, Dr Husayn Muhammad Hijazi, Dr Hamdiyah Mahmud Isma'il Zahran, Dr Khayri Ahmad Samrah, Dr Khalaf 'Abd-al-Jabir Khalaf, Rushdi Muhammad al-Sharqawi, Rif'at Muhammad Batal, Ra'uf Butrus Ghali, Ra'uf Fa'iq Wahbah Shalabi, Riyad Mu'awwad Athnasiyus, Zaki Mustafa Badr, Dr Zaynab Hamid al-Subki, Dr Samiyah Mustafa al-Jundi, Salwa Muhammad 'Abd-al-'Aziz Fahmi, Samir Rajab 'Ali Sharaf, Dr Samihah Mustafa al-Qalyubi, Suhayr Husayn Muhammad Sa'd known as Suhayr Jilbayah, Sabri Abu-al-Majd Muhammad, Dr Sabri Riyad Murqus, 'A'ishah 'Abd-al-Hadi 'Abd-al-Ghani, Dr 'Adil 'Abd-al-Hami 'Izz, 'Adil Kamil Gabriel, Dr 'Atif Muhammad Najib Sidqi, 'Abd-al-Rahman 'Abd-al-Hadi Khidr, Counselor 'Abd-al-Rahman Faraj Muhsin, Dr 'Abd-al-Rahim Imam Bayyumi, 'Abd-al-'Aziz Muhammad Jabr, Dr 'Abd-al-'Azim Muhammad Ramadan, 'Uthman Mamduh al-Qaradawi, Shaykh 'Atiyah Muhammad Saqr, Dr 'Ali Lutfi Mahmud Lutfi, Dr Fa'izah Muhammad Hammudah, Dr Fathi Muhammad 'Ali, Fahmi Nashid 'Abd-al-Masih, Fawzi al-Disuqi Muhammad Isma'il al-'Umdah, Counselor Qays al-Ra'y 'Atiyah, Karimah 'Abd-al-Hamid al-'Arusi, Kamal al-Din Hafiz Ramadan, Dr Mahir Mahran Ahmad Mahran, Mahir Muhammad 'Ali, Muhammad Ahmad al-Minyawi, Muhammad Ahmad 'Abd-al-Shafi, Muhammad Tharwat Abazah, Dr Muhammad Sa'id 'Abd-al-Fattah, Dr Muhammad Sabri al-Shabrawi, Muhammad Safwat al-Sharif, Muhammad 'Abd-al-Halim al-Sa'idi, Dr Muhammad 'Abd-al-Fattah al-Qassas, Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Maghrabi, Muhammad 'Abd-al-Wahhab Muhammad, Muhammad 'Id Adam Khayrallah, Muhammad Farid Khamis, Eng Muhammad Fu'ad Abu-Zaghlah, Muhammad Qutb Ibrahim, Muhammad Murad al-Subtasi, Muhammad Nabil Ibrahim, Muhammad Wahid al-Din Ahmad al-Dali, Dr Mahmud Muhammad Mahfuz, Dr Mahmud al-Sayyid al-Hadari, Dr Mahmud Najib Husni, Mahmud Hammam Hammadi, Eng Muhyi al-Din 'Abd-al-Latif 'Abd-al-Rahman, Mustafa Kamil Murad, Dr Mufid Mahmud Shihab, Makram Muhammad Ahmad, Mamduh Ahmad Qinawi, Musa Sabri Kamil Shanudah, Nasri Wahbah Istifanus, Nazmi Butrus Shanudah, and Yusuf Rashwan Ahmad Nusayr.

Article II: This decree is to be published in the Official Gazettee and will go into effect on the date of its issuance.

Issued at the Presidential Office on 16 Dhu-al-Qi'dah 1409 Hegira, corresponding to 20 June 1989.

Opposition Views Appointments

NC2106054289 Cairo MENA in English 2230 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Cairo, June 20 (MENA)—Mustafa Kamal Murad, chairman of the opposition Liberal Party, and Ahmad al-Sabahi, chairman of the opposition Ummah Party, welcomed President Mubarak's decision to appoint them as members of al-Shura Council [Consultative Council].

"We thank president Mubarak for having chosen us among appointed members of al-Shura Council to provide an opportunity to show the point of view of the Egyptian opposition toward all issues," said Murad in press statements.

On the other hand, Al-Sabahi thanked President Mubarak for having chosen this group (of appointees), which represents the cream of various specialities.

Editor Views Elections

NC2006135189 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 19 Jun 89

[From the "Listener's Mailbag" program]

[Text] Shahinaz Muhammad al-Badri, a listener from Shirbin in the al-Daqahliyah Governorate, asks: What lessons can be learned from the results of the Consultative Council elections? Mahmud al-Tuhami, board chairman and editor in chief of the magazine ROSE AL-YUSUF answers this question:

[Begin recording] The election system in which individuals are elected is of course the most suitable for the Egyptian people. This is because it has always been the custom of the Egyptian people to deal with individuals and not with parties. This was the case before the revolution and later after the revolution, when a single political organization was set up. Even now, in this era of several political parties, Egyptian citizens are always inclined to deal with individuals rather than with parties. In other words, they vote for their neighbor, friend, or acquaintance.

In the individual election system there is a stronger relationship between the voter and the candidate. For this reason, in the recent Consultative Council elections, which were held on the basis of the individual election system, the National Democratic Party candidates won a landslide victory. The elections did not depend on linking a group of candidates together but on individual cooperation. Perhaps a list contains a candidate whom

the voter wants and another whom the voter does not want. The chance for the better candidate may thus be lost for this reason. Therefore, it is better to separate the candidates and let each candidate assume responsibility for holding direct contacts with the voters, with the support of his party, naturally, because the party plays a very important role. However, in this case, direct contact does not take place through the party but through the candidate.

Here we can mention a very important fact, which is that party life has not struck deep roots in the Egyptian people. They still do not fully interact with a party as an organization but view the party as a leadership, as individuals, and as personalities with whom they deal. [end recording]

Columnist Views Results

JN2006105889 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 13 Jun 89 p 12

["An Idea!" column by Mustafa Amin]

[Text] There is a big difference between the elections which took place in Poland and those we witnessed in Egypt. In Poland, the prime minister, the interior minister, and several other ministers and party leaders lost. Here in Egypt, all the candidates of the ruling party won, while all the candidates of the opposition parties lost.

I told the opposition parties not to boycott the elections. However, the Neo-Wafd Party and the National Progressive Unionist Grouping ignored my opinion and went ahead with their strike. Now, the strikers have proved more far-sighted than myself. For I did not expect the results to be 100 percent in favor of the National Democratic Party. I thought they would get the usual 99.9 percent! So I reached the firm conclusion that it is not possible to hold elections under the emergency law or the martial law. It is also not possible to hold neutral elections when the governor of every province is a member of the ruling party. This would have been acceptable had the governors been elected in free elections and not appointed by the government which runs the elections.

We do not think that the government can rectify the situation in the Consultative Council by including the opposition in the list of appointed members. For no matter how many opposition members are appointed, the Consultative Council will continue to look like an NDP subcommittee. Besides, we doubt whether the opposition members would agree, out of self-respect, to become zeros, even to the right!

We hope there is no truth in the reports reiterated by some pessimists that the Consultative Council elections are a picture of future policy, which means that the opposition would continue to be ignored and the Supreme State Council Court's decision to reinstate the opposition deputies dropped by the government would not be respected. In our opinion, this would be against the government's interest at a critical phase when prices are spiraling, people are under constant pressure, and the market is suffering from a recession. We hope that the last Consultative Council elections were a mistake, not a fixed policy. We took a step forward on the path of democracy when we decided to hold the elections on the individual ticket system rather than the party list and the next People's Assembly elections will also be on the individual ticket system. Thus, we took another step forward on the path of democracy. Yet, here we are now taking the election process two steps backward, which reminds us of the days when the ruler used to get 99.9 percent of the votes and order his men to seek out the remaining 0.1 percent who dared to say: No.

There is not a single democratic parliament in the world that does not say: No.

Soviet Envoy Holds News Conference 19 Jun

NC1906155689 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] Cairo, 19 Jun (MENA)—Soviet Ambassador in Cairo Gennadiy Zhuravlev has stressed his country's support for the tripartite Arab committee on Lebanon which was formed by the Arab summit in Casablanca and expressed the hope that it will succeed in its mission.

Speaking at a news conference today, the Soviet ambassador said that his country supports President Husni Mubarak's speech in Casablanca in which he underlined the need to give the Lebanese people the opportunity to resolve their problems and the importance of having all parties keep their hands off Lebanon. The ambassador noted in this respect the statement issued by the United States and the Soviet Union on Lebanon in which the two countries stressed that they are both seeking to ensure the security, safety, and territorial integrity of this Arab country. He added that it is known that the current situation in Lebanon stems from Israel's expansionist policy in that country and in other neighboring Arab countries.

Regarding the consultations on the Middle East held yesterday in Washington between Gennadiy Tarasov, special assistant to the Soviet foreign minister, and Dennis Ross, director of policy planning at the State Deparatment, the Soviet ambassador said that these consultations fall within the framework of the preparations for the next meeting between the Soviet foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state. He stressed that his country's position in these consultations stems from the need to fulfill the Palestinian people's legitiamte demands.

Regarding Soviet relations with Israel, the ambassador said that his country will not take a single step toward restoring relations until work starts on an international peace conference on the Middle East. He added: Despite this, we do not rule out the possibility of establishing

direct contacts with Israeli officials in the interet of resolving the Middle East problem. Ambassador Zhuravlev said that Anatoliy Adamishin, Soviet deputy foreign minister for African affairs, will visit Cairo soon to meet with officials in the Egyptian Foreign Ministry. He did not rule out discussion of the problem of south Sudan during this visit, but he stressed that the problems of African debt, the decline in the growth rate in African countries, population growth, the problems of drought, and protection of the environment will be among the issues to be discussed.

The Soviet ambassador stressed that his country's new policy has changed not only internal aspects of the Soviet Union but also the concept of its foreign relations. He added that the Soviet foreign policy's main trends are based on application of the principles of coexistence between states and peoples and that the Soviet Union's security is part of the world's overall security. This means that the Soviet Union will guarantee its security through disarmament, noninterference in other countries' affairs, and respect for the territorial integrity of others.

The ambassador added that these principles have been underlined during the deliberations of the Congress of People's Deputies which ends tomorrow. He noted that this is the first time in the Soviet Union that 2,249 representatiaves were elected from among 5,274 candidates.

Meets With Mubarak, Comments

NC2006153089 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] President Husni Mubarak received Gennadiy Zhuravlev, Soviet ambassador in Cairo, at the presidential palace this afternoon.

In a statement following the meeting, the Soviet ambassador said he had received instructions from Moscow to meet with President Mubarak to brief him on the results of the first Congress of People's Deputies in the Soviet Union, which approved an important document delineating the main trends in the Soviet Union's foreign and domestic policies.

The Soviet envoy added that he also discussed ways to promote bilateral relations in all fields with the president. He emphasized that the Soviet Union awaits a visit by President Mubarak at any time he deems fit, in response to an invitation delivered by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze during the latter's visit to Egypt.

Agreement Reached With Soviet Committee 16 Jun

NC1606105487 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1010 GMT 16 Jun 89

[Text] Cairo, 16 Jun (MENA)—Ahmad Hamrush, chairman of the Egyptian Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, has stated that an agreement has been reached with the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries to publish a magazine on Asia and Africa. The magazine will be printed simultaneously in Cairo and Moscow.

In another statement to MENA, Hamrush pointed out that the third round of dialogue between the Soviet and Egyptian committees will take place in Moscow during March 1990. Discussion of the various aspects of cooperation will then be resumed. He noted that the first round of dialogue was held in April 1988 and the second in January 1989.

Hamrush went on to say that, within the context of this cooperation, a seminar will be held in Moscow during October on the new thinking in the Soviet Union and the Third World. Five intellectuals will represent Egypt at this seminar.

Foreign Ministry Views Israeli 'Repression'

NC2006141689 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1328 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Cairo, 20 Jun (MENA)—The Foreign Ministry today was the scene of intensive efforts in response to the serious escalation of Israel's repressive measures against the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territory. The Foreign Ministry summoned Israeli Ambassador to Cairo Shim'on Shamir. The assistant foreign minister, Ambassador 'Aziz Sayf al-Nasr, received the Israeli envoy and conveyed the Egyptian Government's deep concern over the escalation of Israel's repressive measures in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. He emphasized that the escalation of repression will not serve peace efforts, which are receiving increasing support from most countries.

Within the same framework, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with U.S. ambassador in Cairo Frank Wisner today and conveyed Egypt's deep concern over the escalation of Israel's repressive measures against defenseless citizens in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. After the meeting, the U.S. ambassador expressed his intention to convey Egypt's views to his government promptly. He noted that his government shares the Egyptian Government's concern over the situation in the occupied territory.

In another development, Dr 'Abd-al-Majid today received a Palestinian delegation of notables from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to review the deteriorating situation there. 'Abd-al-Majid explained the results of his recent tour of Britain and northern European countries. He pointed to the extent of support in these countries for the intifadah [uprising] and for the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. The Palestinian delegation praised Egypt's strong and consistent support for the intifadah. The delegation included Ghassan al-Shak'ah, Jamil al-Tarifi, and Isma'il 'Ajwah.

Minister on Israeli Measures

NC2006163689 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1603 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Cairo, 20 Jun (MENA)—Dr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that Israel's measures in the occupied Arab territories are unacceptable under any circumstances. Egypt, he said, believes that these measures against the intifadah [uprising] will have serious repercussions on the situation in the Middle East.

Dr 'Abd-al-Majid said that Egypt hopes Israel will reconsider and view its actions as harmful rather than beneficial. These acts usually result in a counterreaction from the people in order for them to regain their rights and dignity, he added. Egypt considers the intifadah a popular movement undertaken by the Palestinian people to obtain their legitimate rights and rejects confronting this movement with increasing violence, he added.

Dr 'Abd-al-Majid said the Egyptian Foreign Ministry had summoned the Israeli ambassador in Cairo to inform him of Egypt's position. He added that he had met with the U.S. ambassador and briefed him on Egypt's views, as the United States is a full partner in the peace process. These exchanges, he added, stem from our concern to give impetus to the peace process at this critical stage.

He added that he had briefed the Palestinian leaders from the occupied territories with whom he met today on the latest developments in the Palestinian issue and conveyed to them Egypt's appreciation for the steps taken by the PLO to promote peace following the Palestine National Council meetings in Algiers. He also informed them of the appreciation he sensed during his recent tour of Britain and the Scandinavian countries for Egypt's position in support of the peace efforts.

Commentary Condemns Israeli 'Declaration of War'

NC2006191489 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1740 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Bahiy-al-Din Shu'ayb commentary carried within the "Talking Newspaper" program]

[Text] The situation in the West Bank and Gaza is going from bad to worse. Taking advantage of the murder of a security officer at the Ari'el settlement, the Israelis stepped up their retaliatory operations against the West Bank inhabitants in a way that is fraught with the most dangerous consequences.

The Israeli ultrarightist parties have issued statements demanding collective punishment of the Palestinians. A new military commander was appointed for the West Bank and Gaza. He is known as a hardliner and has stated his position that the intifadah [uprising] must be dealt with mercilessly because he believes the situation in the territories does not allow any leniency. He believes that the Israeli armed forces must show no mercy in getting rid of the troublemakers.

What is more serious is that the Israeli prime minister vowed before several thousand Israeli settlers gathered in front of his office that he will uproot the Palestinian violence and that his punishment will be swift and hard. In the midst of this Israeli agitation over the murder of the security officer at the Ari'el settlement, the inhabitants of the settlements have declared war on the residents of the West Bank and Gaza. They conveyed their decision to Yitzhaq Shamir in a state of tension that portends bloody confrontations between the inhabitants of the Israeli settlements and Arab citizens.

There is no question that the declaration of war by the inhabitants of the Israeli settlements is something new in the history of relations between peoples. What we have here is a group of inhabitants declaring war on the citizens of another people before the eyes of their prime minister, who shares their views by vowing to take revenge against the Palestinians, adding that the Israeli forces will strike at the Palestinians with an iron fist. This means that the Israeli settlers in the heart of the densely populated Arab areas in the West Bank and Gaza will carry out acts of violence against the Arabs with the backing of the Israeli armed forces. Thus, the Palestinians will find themselves caught between the armed fanatics from the Israeli settlements and Israeli army troops led by a new commander who wants to crush the intifadah by all available means.

From this gloomy picture we see that the situation in the West Bank and Gaza is difficult and serious. No one can remain silent. It is the duty of the international community to move quickly before things get out of control, before the region erupts in flames and Arab citizens are victims of a premeditated massacre intended to break the will of the Palestinian people.

Commentary on Shamir's 'Gimmicks'

NC1806200389 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1740 GMT 18 Jun 89

[Bahiy-al-Din Shu'ayb commentary carried within the "Talking Newspaper" program]

[Text] The Israeli occupation authorities continue their repressive measures against the Palestinian people with cruelty and persistence. This cruelty has become a trait distinguishing the Israeli practices against the West Bank and Gaza inhabitants.

Observers believe that the Israeli Government is moving along two axes in its attempt to impose its will on the Palestinians. First, it is advancing a draft election plan which contains no clause for respecting the Palestinian people's right for self-determination. In other words, the Israeli plan is using all means to perform a false show of

democracy that could satisfy the conscience of the Western audience, which adores adding democratic touches to some political positions, even if this Israeli plan results in a naive game in which Shamir will end up negotiating with himself.

It is no wonder, therefore, that all the sons of the Palestinian people dismissed the 20-point current Israeli plan, which Shamir has devised as bait to catch the intifadah [uprising]. For the record, an important segment of Israeli public opinion views Shamir's proposal as merely a naive idea for dealing with a much too serious reality. This Israeli segment believes that holding talks with the PLO is the only logical choice and that the Israeli Government must admit this directly and courageously, because time is not on Israel's side and because the intifadah is getting stronger every day with the blood of its sons and the moral support of the international community, which is treating the intifadah as a human fact that should not be subject to Shamir's gimmicks.

The second axis of Israeli policy relies on the use of brutality against the intifadah. General Shomron, the Israeli chief of staff, was in harmony with himself more than anybody else when he announced last week that only total annihilation of the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza will end the intifadah. This annihilation, he said, includes starvation, deportation, and physical liquidation; otherwise, this intifadah will remain a nagging reality that Israel will not be able to eliminate.

The Israeli chief of staff knows that his troops have thus far carried out the most excessive acts of violence against children, the elderly, and women without being able to achieve their goals. This violence has encouraged the Palestinian people to carry out acts of resistance and defiance. By resisting and confusing the Israeli plans, the Palestinians have found their inner selves and identity. The policy of starvation has failed to break the will of the West Bank and Gaza people.

Hence, it was the government of Israel that fell into the trap. In a world searching for peace, the PLO has positively responded with a plan for just peace on the basis of land in exchange for peace. However, the Shamir government is rejecting all this, so who could blame a people defending their right to peace?

Paper Cited on Election Plan, U.S. Position

NC1706215689 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2056 GMT 17 Jun 89

[Text] Cairo, 17 Jun (MENA)—AL-AHRAM newspaper has stated that the position of the Palestinian leaders in the occupied territories rejecting Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's alleged election plan represents a plebiscite confirming their support for the legitimacy and sole authority of the PLO to decide on this plan or on any other present or future plans.

In its editorial in Sunday's edition, the paper points out that the Palestinian leaders' position is the most important point that emerged at the recent meeting between Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, and the Palestinian leaders during Dr Ghali's recent visit to Israel.

The paper notes that this firm, serious, and eloquent position comes at a very sensitive time from many aspects. This position, the paper says, coincides with the tyrannical Israeli authorities' announcement of further oppressive measures, which clearly reveal the failure of their methods, despite their brutality, and the impossibility of achieving their goals even if they adopted other ones.

The paper says that the position of Palestinians in the occupied territories also coincides with a positive development in the position of the United States, which views the election plan put forth by the Shamir government as lacking positive elements that would make it acceptable and trustworthy. Furthermore, the paper continues, this position is in harmony with Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat's request that the United States take another step forward by issuing a statement acknowledging the Palestinian people's right to self-determination before the Palestinians attempt to find points of agreement with the Israeli election plan and the bases for a settlement of the Palestinian issue.

U.S. Vetoes Said Increasing Israeli 'Arrogance'

JN1706122889 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 15 Jun 89 p 5

[Editorial: "The Results Are What Is Important"]

[Text] The chairman of the UN committee entrusted with investigating Israel's practices in the occupied Arab territories has affirmed that Israel is seriously violating the human rights of the civilian inhabitants in the occupied West Bank and Gaza. This is the same conclusion contained in the last Security Council resolution condemning these practices and whose adoption was hampered by the United States despite its approval by all the other member states.

Every time Washington resorts to the veto to protect Israel and to prevent the issuance of a resolution condemning it and asking it to stop its savage practices against the inhabitants of the occupied territory, the U.S. representative claims that the issuance of such resolutions, which are based on branding facts, could hamper the peace process and prevent Israeli rulers from participating in any efforts to achieve a settlement of its conflict with the Palestinians and to restore peace to the Middle East. But has the nonissuance of any of the condemnation resolutions led to a change in the Israeli position which opposes all Arab and international efforts to convene the international conference, which everyone, East and West, is demanding and is only rejected by Israel?

The continuous U.S. support for Israel in all international fora which try to express their opinion on all the blatant violations committed by the Israeli authorities will only encourage the Tel Aviv rulers to continue their inhuman tactics which violate all the principles, laws, and norms recognized by our civilized world. In fact, this support will prompt these rulers to escalate their repressive operations in the occupied Palestinian territory which we are witnessing today in the mass arrests and repressive deportations of citizens, demolition of houses, confiscation of land and property, and the instigation of Jewish settlers' attacks on Palestinians.

All we hope is that Washington would review the results of its continuous support for Israel to see if they have indeed led to its acceptance of the peace efforts or rather increased its intransigence, arrogance, and recklessness.

Makramallah Announces New Loans, Projects

JN1506101689 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 13 Jun 89 pp 1, 10

[Text] Alexandria—The World Bank has agreed to grant four loans to Egypt with a total sum of $460 million which will be allocated to the private sector in the fields of construction, small industries, exports, and agricultural development. The Ministry of International Cooperation is currently conducting negotiations to reduce the rate of interest on these loans. The Ministry of International Cooperation also allocated 42.5 million Egyptian pounds to facilitate workers' participation in the ownership of different projects and institutions.

This was announced by Dr Maurice Makramallah, minister of international cooperation, during his meeting yesterday with members of the businessmen's economic committee in Alexandria. He added that the private sector is allocated 40 percent of the investments of the five-year plan and the public sector is allocated 60 percent, of which 40 percent is devoted to infrastructure. He also said that the state provides the private sector with numerous financial and insurance facilities to provide finance, guarantee investment for small and medium projects, and allow workers to take part in the ownership of projects and institutions, and for commodities import from abroad.

The minister said that the U.S. aid to the private sector has this year risen from $100 million to $200 million and that this was a positive result of President Mubarak's recent visit to the United States; and so is the case with West Germany. He also said that the Ministry, in cooperation with the U.S. aid program, is seeking to set up a company, with a 60 million pound capital, for guaranteeing insurance for small and medium projects in which nine banks and an insurance company will take part to insure the risks for small and medium projects at approximately 50 percent of their capital. He added that 60 million pounds were allocated this year to reclaim agricultural lands for young people to be repaid over a 10-year period.

Makramallah asserted that the Ministry of International Cooperation encourages the private sector through different means by providing insurance and importing equipment, machines, and ore material within the framework of the plan.

The minister said that there is an EEC grant to Egypt to establish two offices in Paris and Bonn to market investment in Egypt, which will be directed to the private sector in the first place. The ministry will soon sign in Brussels a $30 million loan agreement for the Export Development Bank to lend to, and encourage the private sector.

The minister also said: We signed an equal deal agreement with the Soviet Union to build a project in 'Uyun Musa to generate electricity by using coal with a grace period of 6 years to be repaid with Egyptian goods over a 12-year period with an interest rate of 3.5 percent. We also signed other equal deals with Arab, developing, and East European countries and rapayment will be made with Egyptian goods.

The minister pointed out that the part of the U.S. aid allocated for Alexandria in the new budget for this year totals $276.7 for electricity, $276 million for sewage disposal, $108.5 million for the transfer of technology, $2.2 million for fighting diseases and epidemics, and $2 million for basic education.

Alexandria Governor Counsel Sayyid Isma'il al-Jusaqi asked the Ministry to participate in the electrification of the Abu Qir line, construct an underground metro from al-'Amiriyah through the city center to Abu Qir, and take part in the projects for solid waste recycling.

Notes IMF Talks in Cairo

JN1806184389 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 17 Jun 89 pp 1, 3

[Text] State Minister for International Cooperation Dr Maurice Makramallah says an IMF team of experts and technicians is currently holding talks with officials in the economic sector and that data is still being compiled.

He said that as yet no date has been set for the arrival either of the IMF team to formulate the final draft agreement or of senior officials of the fund. They are expected to arrive in the coming few days following the completion of technical studies, Makramallah said. Up until last year, agreement had been reached with 18 countries on debt rescheduling.

'90 Percent' Agreement Reached

NC2006083389 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0730 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Excerpt] Cairo, 20 Jun (MENA)—Dr Maurice Makramallah, minister of state for international cooperation, has stated that the Egyptian Government will shortly complete drawing up a letter of intent which it will submit to the IMF board of directors for ratification.

Dr Makramallah said that, in the talks under way in Cairo between Egypt and the IMF, the two parties have expressed identical views on 90 percent of the major issues included in a program of economic reform drawn up by Egypt in the field of energy, investment, exchange rates, and credit policy.

Dr Makramallah explained that Egypt believes the program should be gradually implemented over a 3-year period, while the IMF's view is that the economic reform program should be put into effect within 18 months.

Dr Makramallah said that there are no differences between Egypt and the IMF over subsidies for low-income people, provided that these subsidies reach those who deserve them. [passage omitted]

Sidqi on IMF Talks

NC2006153589 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1435 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Cairo, 20 Jun (MENA)—Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi held a meeting today with the visiting IMF team led by Paul Chabrier, IMF deputy director of operations in the Middle East.

The discussion focused on the economic measures the Egyptian government has taken to modify the interest rate and regulate banking operations, with a view to bridging the gap between Egypt and the IMF on the issues under discussion. Prime Minister Sidqi said after the meeting that the talks with the IMF are making continuing progress.

An IMF team is currently holding talks with Egyptian officials to reach agreement on the framework of the letter of intent which the Egyptian Government is currently working on. The letter will outline the reforms that the Egyptian Government intends to introduce to overcome some of the problems facing the economy, particularly regarding the current deficit in the balance of payments, the exchange rate, the price of electricity and fuel, and credit policy.

Today's meeting was attended by Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning; Central Bank Governor Dr Salah Hamid; Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd, minister of cabinet affairs and minister of state for administrative development; Finance Minister Dr Muhammad al-Razza; and Dr Maurice Makrammalah, minister of state for international cooperation.

Supply Minister on Wholesale Foodstuff Price Cut

JN2006100489 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 18 Jun 89 p 1

[Text] Supply Minister Jalal Abu-al-Dhahab has said that it has been decided to reduce the wholesale prices of 84 foodstuff items and that this would result in a reduction in retail prices. He added that various foodstuffs will be introduced into the wholesale trade branches free, without restrictions, and directly, without the need for brokers, to be sold for 25 percent less than the wholesale market price.

Mustafa Nil, chairman of the General Wholesale Trading Company, has said that these items include natural cooking oil, costing 65 pounds per 8-can box; manufactured cooking oil costing 21 pounds per 8-can box; soap powder for 26 pounds and 15 piasters, and toilet soap for 9 pounds and 25 piasters. The price reductions will also include all types of green vegetables, industrial chemicals, white cheese, and insecticides. He added that it has also been decided to introduce into the market additional quantities of basic foodstuff items in all summer resorts such as Baltim, Jamsah, Ra's al-Barr, Port Said, and in the retail outlets in Tanta, Ismailia, and Jamsah as of the first of this month until next September.

The minister toured a number of foodstuff wholesalers yesterday. He was accompanied by Yusuf Samahah, chairman of the foodstuff authority; and 'Abd-al-Fattah 'Abbas, chairman of the Egyptian Wholesale Trading Company.

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Foreign Officials

Arab Social Group Chief

LD1806100789 Tripoli JANA in English 0813 GMT 18 Jun 89

[Text] Tripoli, al-Sayf [June] 18, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The leader of the revolution received Dr Messaraa Hassen al-Rawi [name as received], the secretary-general of the Arab organisation for education, culture and science. Present at the reception was the secretary of the General People's Committee for Education.

Egyptian Party Delegation

LD1806101189 Tripoli JANA in English 0818 GMT 18 Jun 89

[Text] Tripoli, al-Sayf [June] 18, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The leader of the revolution yesterday received the delegation of the Nasserite Arab Socialist Party [of Egypt] who are on a visit to Great Jamahiriyah at present.

Senegalese Minister 19 Jun

LD1906134589 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1055 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] Tripoli, 19 Jun (JANA)—The brother leader of the revolution received Famara Ibrahima Sagna, the Senegalese minister of industrial development and crafts and personal envoy of President Abdou Diouf.

During this audience, Famara Ibrahima gave the leader of the revolution a message from President Abdou Diouf. The meeting was attended by the Senegalese ambassador to the Great Jamahiriyah.

Tunisian Delegation 19 Jun

LD1906193989 Tripoli JANA in English 1754 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Names as received]

[Text] Tripoli, al-Sayf [June] 19, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The leader of revolution received yesterday the Tunisian delegation participating in the committee of the people's and vocational organizations [organization name as received] set up by the supreme follow-up committee between Great al-Jamahiriyah and sisterly Tunisia.

The delegation comprises Hamadi al-Khoyini, members of the Central Committee and secretary-general of the Democratic Destourian Rally assigned the responsibility of relations with the vocational organizations and societies, Ms N. Mazhod, vice chairwoman of the parliament and chairwoman of the Tunisian National Women's Union, Mr. A. al-Jilani, member of parliament and chairman of the Tunisian Union of Industry and Commerce, Mr. T. al-Sayd, member of parliament and chairman of the National Union of Peasants, Mr. I. al-Faridh, member of parliament in charge of societies and organizations of the Destourian Democratic Rally, Mr. A. al-Hadad, member of parliament and member of the Deanship of Engineers, Mr. R. al-Majiri, member of the Deanship of the Health Vocations, Mr. M. al-Tarabili, the assistant secretary-general of the Tunisia General Union of Labour, Mr. A. al-Mihsini, in charge of students and youth in the Destourian Democratic Rally and Mr. M. Birhan Ben 'Ashur, member of the Follow-Up Executive Secretariat.

Sudan

Further Reportage, Comments on Coup Attempt

Security Sources Comment

NC2006140089 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1235 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 20 Jun (MENA)—'Abd-al-Rahman Farah, national security adviser to the Sudanese prime minister, has stated that arrests are still being made in connection with the recent coup attempt. He said the security authorities will finish their investigations into this matter as soon as possible, noting that strict security measures have been taken at all the Sudanese ports and airports to ensure that no accomplices to the recent conspiracy can flee the country.

At a news conference here today, the Sudanese official denied that any government official was involved in the recent coup attempt, adding that 76 persons, including 48 civilians, were arrested yesterday. He added that seven other civilians are still at large outside Sudan.

In a related development, a responsible Sudanese security source revealed that until yesterday 28 members of the Armed Forces had been found to be involved in the recent coup attempt, ranging in rank from brigadier generals to majors, in addition to 15 retired military persons. The same source added that the investigations involving the military will be conducted by military legal teams, while those involving civilians will be carried out by civilian legal teams. [passage omitted]

The responsible Sudanese security source also said that the security agencies have seized some documents, manuscripts, and plans related to the abortive coup in Sudan.

According to highly placed security sources, large sums of money for the coup attempt came from both inside and outside the country. The same sources claim that the external activity related to the coup attempt was undertaken by some figures connected to former President Ja'far Numayri. Under cover of trade, medical treatment, and study, messages and video and audio recordings were exchanged among Khartoum, Cairo, and some Gulf states. The same sources added that Sudanese security departments have been keeping track of the activities of what they called the "May elements," meaning persons loyal to the regime of former President Numayri, both at home and abroad for the past 3 years. These activities culminated in the coup attempt, which was scheduled for 1000 yesterday at the Constituent Assembly.

The Sudanese sources further claimed that the coup attempt was aimed at taking advantage of the deteriorating living conditions in Sudan in the hope that people in the streets would engage in demonstrations, including the scattered ones that took place the day before yesterday. The sources added that according to the coup plan, the role of the armored corps was to seize the radio; the paratroopers were supposed to take over the main bridges and approaches; and the air defense units in Omdurman were supposed to take over the military zone in Omdurman and the general command of the armed forces and to surround the Constituent Assembly and arrest all politicians present. The sources added that 19 tanks were assigned for attacking important installations in Khartoum.

In another development, other security sources have stated that the coup plan was based on creating overall chaos in the country and carrying out assassinations with a view to seizing power. The same sources claim that according to the plan, former President Ja'far Numayri was supposed to arrive in Khartoum yesterday afternoon to announce the return of the "May authority."

Interior Minister on Coup

PM2006153789 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 20 Jun 89 pp 1, 2

[Al-Sir Sayyid Ahmad report: "Interior Minister Tells AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: Numayrists Planned To Storm Parliament Building"]

[Text] Khartoum, Riyadh, AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT Bureau—Sudanese Interior Minister Mubarak al-Fadil al-Mahdi has told AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that the coup attempt uncovered in Khartoum was supposed to be implemented yesterday morning during the Constituent Assembly session addressed by Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi. He added that the objective of the move was to storm the parliament, arrest political and military leaders, and cause a state of paralysis during which former President Ja'far Numayri would return to assume power.

Speaking to AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT over the telephone from Khartoum, Mubarak al-Mahdi said that what happened was the uncovering of an organization and a plan which had been under surveillance for some time, and no actual move had been made when the participants were arrested.

The Sudanese interior minister revealed that by yesterday morning the number of those arrested was 14 military personnel on active service, six with the rank of brigadier. This is in addition to lower ranks, and these had been arrested on the morning of the day before yesterday. As for the civilians, 15 were held by the security forces on Sunday afternoon.

The Sudanese interior minister described those arrested as relatives of the former president, some of whom worked with him in the special guard or in the political and security organs during his rule.

Among the notable civilian detainees is the journalist Sayyid Ahmad Khalifah, owner and chief editor of the AL-WATAN newspaper. He recently published a series of reports and interviews with the former president, who announced in those interviews his intention to return to power within weeks. And such reports and interviews were considered tantamount to a domestic propaganda preparation for a coup operation to restore Numayri. Also among those arrested is Kamil Mahjub, a leader of the former Socialist Union, which was the only political organization at the time. This is in addition to Taha Sinadah and 'Abd-al-Ghaffar Numayri, who both worked in the state security organ.

The interior minister also revealed that the security organs watched the activities of these groups for nearly a month, especially in view of the concentration of the former president's activities in the media and his statements to the press, in addition to the fact that some of his followers in Khartoum distributed leaflets and tapes containing recorded statements.

Mubarak al-Mahdi said that the decision to arrest the conspirators was made after receiving information that the group had become convinced that the atmosphere was suitable for a move. The zero-hour was fixed to coincide with the Constituent Assembly session addressed by the prime minister and attended by political and military leaders.

He confirmed that those arrested will be interrogated to determine the extent of their involvement in the attempt.

The Sudanese minister added that the Council of Ministers was supposed to discuss Numayri's moves last week, but the issue was postponed because some ministers were taking part in the peace negotiations in Addis Ababa. As a result, it was decided to discuss the subject after the Constituent Assembly session. The minister affirmed that the situation is calm and under control and that no extraordinary measures have been taken.

In Khartoum, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi described the coup attempt as a link among many in a conspiracy against the democratic system.

In his statement to the Constituent Assembly yesterday Al-Mahdi emphasized that a comprehensive investigation of the conspiracy would be conducted and that his government would work to protect national sovereignty and the democratic system.

The prime minister also said that "Ja'far Muhammad Numayri continues to carry out his feverish activities to destroy the democratic system from his residence in Cairo."

Meanwhile, an informed security official in Khartoum disclosed to AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that the coup attempt was supposed to have been launched at 1100 yesterday by, namely, the artillery unit stationed half a kilometer from the Constituent Assembly shelling the assembly building while Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi was delivering his statement.

The security official confirmed that most participants in the coup attempt are parachute and artillery officers. He said that the military detainees are six brigadiers, two colonels, one lieutenant colonel, and five majors.

The official revealed that among the detainees are Brigadier 'Ali Hasan Jamil, Brigadier Ahmad Fadlallah, Brigadier Salah al-Dawi, Colonel Siddiq 'Abd-al-'Aziz, Lieutenant Colonel Abu-Sin, Major Salah al-Dardiri, and Major Usamah al-Zayn.

The security official also confirmed that that military intelligence had watched the plotters for some time and that arrests had been made before the announcement of the military statement at 1430 the day before yesterday.

He added that the coup movement's objective was to annihilate all the leading elements in the state, beginning with the State Council members, the prime minister, the ministers, and the various military commanders.

AFP Interviews Numayri

AB2006192289 Paris AFP in French 1141 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Cairo, 20 Jun (AFP)—Marshal Ja'far Numyri, who is in exile in Cairo, told AFP today that the officers arrested following the coup attempt announced on Sunday [18 Jun] in Sudan were among those who had sent a final ultimatum to Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi in February. Answering questions on the telephone, Mr Numayri said that he could not give details on the political affiliation of these officers, but that he considered "all of them as his supporters." "What I learned about the atmosphere prevailing in the Armed Forces has confirmed that these forces support my regime," he stated.

When asked why over the past few weeks, he had broken the silence he had observed since he took refuge in Egypt in 1985 after his regime had been overthrown, he replied that he had spoken on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the May (1969) revolution that brought him to power. On the possible involvement of Egypt in the coup attempt, Mr Numayri stated that "any insinuation in this regard is unfounded," adding that Mr al-Mahdi wanted to make him (Numayri) and Egypt "the scapegoat of his domestic difficulties." Concerning his possible moving to London or to another country after his statements which reportedly annoyed the Egyptian authorities, he said that he "would stay in Cairo and would leave this city only to return to Sudan."

Furthermore, Mr Numayri was of the view that "what is going on now in Sudan is aimed at diverting the attention of the people from the actual problems confronting the country, such as the rocketing prices of essential commodities." The former president also stated that Mr al-Mahdi wanted, through announcing a coup attempt, "to get rid of the members of his coalition government affiliated with the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP, traditionally close to Egypt) and who initiated negotiations with the rebels from the south represented by the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLA) [as received]." As a proof of his assertion, Mr Numayri mentioned the fact that, according to him, Interior Minister Mubarak 'Abdallah al-Fadil, who is a relative of the prime minister, has arrested civilians and military personnel under the state of emergency without consulting Justice Minister 'Uthman 'Umar al-Sharif who is a DUP member. He also stated that hundreds of his supporters had been jailed this way following a recent increase in their activities on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the 1969 revolution. He added that members of his family had been imprisoned only because they bore his name.

In conclusion, Marshal Numayri was of the view that Al-Mahdi's demogogy, which is aimed at making people believe that a liberal democratic regime was the best for Sudan, was henceforth debunked and that the al-Umma Party of the prime minister had proved that it was only a confessional party striving for the interest of Al-Mahdi and his family.

Civilian Arrests Reach 25

NC2006175689 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1740 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Khartoum, 20 Jun (MENA)—Security sources have reported that the number of civilians taken into custody on suspicion of being involved in activities supporting the regime of former President Ja'far Numaryi rose to 25 today.

Five suspects were arrested today. These are retired police Captain Khadir 'Abbad 'Abbas, Mustafa Muhammad Tahir, 'Abbas 'Ali Taha, Hasan Khalifah, and 'Abd-al-Rahman Sa'd Adam. The last two were former guards to former President Numayri.

The sources added that the civilian suspects will be interrogated as soon as the military intelligence services end its interrogation of the military officers involved in the coup attempt.

Security authorities have identified 49 civilians involved in the coup. A total of 25 have been arrested to far.

Further on Civilian Arrests

EA2006201389 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Khartoum, 20 June (SUNA)—Security sources informed SUNA here today that the number of civilians detained for interrogation on suspicion of having engaged in activities on behalf of the defunct May [Numayri] regime has risen to 25. Five more were arrested today. Their names are as follows: Captain (Rtd) Hadrat 'Abbas, Hasan Khalifah and 'Abd-al-Rahman Sa'd Adam—both of whom worked as guards for Numayri—Mustafa Muhammad Tahir, and 'Abbas 'Ali Taha. The sources said the interrogation of these men would begin when the 14 officers implicated in the coup attempt had been questioned. Of the 45 civilians suspected of pro-May regime activities, 25 have now been arrested.

Military Briefings Held

EA2006202489 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Khartoum, 20 Jun—Major General Muhammad Zayn al-Abidin Muhammad, the deputy chief of staff administration, today had a meeting with the departmental heads at the Armed Forces General Command Headquarters, while Major General Jabir al-Sanusi, the deputy chief of staff supplies, had a meeting with the

officers of the Armed Forces General Command Headquarters. A responsible source at the General Command said briefings had been given during the meetings to throw light on the course of events following the exposure of the recent coup attempt and on the steps taken so far, including the interrogation of the 14 officers under arrest who comprise six lieutenant-colonels [as received], two colonels, and six majors.

Meanwhile, Lieutenant General Fathi Ahmad 'Ali, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces will tomorrow proceed to the central region to meet the officers and other ranks of the 20th Brigade in Wad Madani in the course of a tour of military units. The lieutenant general will brief the officers and other ranks on the policy of the General Command on training and development of the Armed Forces and the imposition [al-fard] of security and peace on the country. He will also throw light on the course of events following the exposure of the failed coup attempt.

Commander Briefs State Council

EA1906203589 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] Khartoum, 19 Jun (SUNA)—The State Council convened a meeting here today to discuss the country's political, economic and security situations. The council resolved to persevere with efforts aimed at mobilizing the nation to support the internal front and to secure democracy and constitutional institutions.

The members of the State Council today met Lieutenant General Fathi Ahmad 'Ali, the commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, who reported to them on the coup attempt. The council stressed its full confidence in the leadership and the base of the Armed Forces and in their active role in securing the homeland's territory and unity and guarding over the fruits of democracy.

The council also met police Lieutenant General 'Abdullah 'Abduh Kah the acting director general of police, whom the council instructed on the role the police were expected to perform in the maintenance of security and order under the prevailing circumstances.

Kuwait

Amir Receives Syrian Foreign Minister al-Shar'

LD2006120189 Kuwait KUNA in English 1030 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Kuwait, June 20 (KUNA)—His Highness the Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah Tuesday received Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' who is here to attend the 10th meetings of the standing commission for Afro-Arab cooperation.

The meeting was attended by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Sa'ud Muhammad al-'Usaymi.

Crown Prince Receives Arab League's Klibi

LD2006120889 Kuwait KUNA in English 1032 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Kuwait, June 20 (KUNA)—His Highness the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'id al-'Abdallah al-Sabah Tuesday received Secretary General of the Arab league Chadli Klibi, who is here to participate in the meetings of the standing commission for Afro-Arab cooperation.

PDRY

Communications Minister Meets YAR Counterpart

EA2006183189 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Excerpt] Brothers Salih 'Abdallah Muthanna, the minister of communications, and Muhammad al-Khaddam al-Wajih, minister of communications and telecommunications and member of the permanent committee of the northern part of the homeland, this evening held the first session of talks between the ministries of communications of the two parts [of the homeland].

The session approved the recommendations of the joint communications technical committee, which met in Sanaa last May with the aim of improving communication services between the two parts and making these services available to the citizens.

The session also examined the implementation of the decisions of the two ministries' ministerial committee on communications, coordination, and cooperation.

Meanwhile, Brother 'Abdallah Sa'id Abaddan, the deputy planning minister, who chairs a number of technical committees in the customs, banking, and planning fields, arrived in Sanaa this morning. He is to convene these committees to implement the decision made by the joint ministerial committee of the two parts. [passage omitted]

Party Secretary Addresses Trade Union Session

EA1506114089 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Summary from poor reception] The secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, 'Ali Salim al-Bid, has called on the working class to work side by side with all classes and groups of people, their mass organizations, and the creative unions in an earnest and detailed debate on the comprehensive political and economic reform plan which was approved by the party Central Committee at its 15th ordinary session. He made the call in his speech this morning to the 10th session of the Central Council of Trade Unions in Al-Mu'alla. He reviewed the principal issues examined by the Central Committee, in particular the political and economic reform document.

"Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid stressed that the cornerstone of the reform is democracy, its propagation and realistic practice on the widest possible scale. Allegations about a monopoly on truth can only be disproved through listening to the voice of the masses, rousing their enthusiasm, unleashing their energies, and seeking out their latent requirements, he said. In this way the door can be thrown wide open to their effective and conscious participation in building the new life which was heralded by the events of 22 June 1969."

"In his speech to the members of the Central Council of Trade Unions, the brother secretary general dealt with the Yemeni national issue. He described it as the most prominent and crucial issue in the struggle of our party and people at the current stage. He affirmed the physical link between the aims and principles of the 26 September and 14 October glorious revolutions and the unity of the historic struggle of the Yemeni people for liberation, social progress, and unity. He explained that the 15th session of the Central Committee gave this pivotal issue considerable attention in its deliberations.

In this respect, he pointed out that one aim of the comprehensive political and economic reform is to seek realistic ways of protecting the gains of the 26 September and 14 October Revolutions and ensuring their subsequent development, thereby achieving the strategic aims of the Yemeni revolution. He emphasized the importance of submitting a comprehensive nationalist [word indistinct] on the issue of restoring the unity of Yemeni territory and people on a peaceful and democratic basis.

He emphasized that our party's Central Committee regarded unity as a matter on which the development and future of our people (?depend). It must be pursued through realistic policies, discarding practices which hamper serious work on achieving this aim. Such an approach takes into consideration the need to add new unionist groups. The higher interests of the Yemeni people—democracy and economic and social progress—should not be neglected in the process.

Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid said that joint efforts with our brothers in the northern part of the homeland to expand bilateral relations and interests would continue. This would constitute a practical basis for unity and create conditions for proposing more advanced forms of unity, leading to the creation of a single Yemeni entity incorporated in a single Yemeni democratic state."

United Arab Emirates

Heir Apparent Inaugurates APU Conference 19 Jun

JN1906111089 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0900 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 19 Jun (WAKH)—His Highness Shaykh Khalifah Ibn-Zayid Al Nuhayyan, United Arab Emirates [UAE] heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the Armed Forces, has greeted the blessed Palestinian intifadah [uprising], affirming the UAE's unlimited support for the Palestinian people's struggle to restore their legitimate rights. In a speech inaugurating the fifth conference of the Arab Parliamentary Union [APU] on behalf of the UAE president, the UAE heir apparent expressed hopes for the success of the tripartite Arab committee on Lebanon. He also hoped that Iraq and Iran would reach early agreement to settle the dispute and lay down bases for a comprehensive peace between them.

His Highness Shaykh Khalifah described Egypt's return to the Arab League as a pan-Arab accomplishment.

The UAE heir apparent expressed hope that the APU conference will succeed in achieving well-being for the Arab and Islamic nation and in reinforcing common Arab action. [passage omitted]

Yemen Arab Republic

Talks With PDRY Planning Delegation Continue

JN2006190289 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] The third round of meetings of the development and planning committee started this morning at the central planning Organ between the two parts of the homeland under the chairmanship of the brothers Muthaffar al-Sa'idi, deputy development minister and deputy head of the central planning organ, and 'Abdallah al-Sa'id 'Abdal, deputy planning minister in the southern part of the homeland.

At the beginning of the round, Dr al-Sa'idi welcomed the head and members of the party from the southern part of the homeland. He pointed out the importance of this meeting, which affirms the interaction between the brothers in the planning, financial, banking, and various economic organs in both parts of the homeland. He affirmed the importance of constant coordination in various fields since it is the basic step toward achieving Yemeni unity. He clarified that this meeting acquires a special importance as it takes place during the stages of preparation for the 5-year plans in both parts of the homeland. He pointed out that meeting during this stage provides the opportunity for coordinating the economic lines on scientific bases to serve the development of a united Yemen and continuing past meetings in which many achievements were realized. During this round, more achievements will be realized and the future of development between the two parts will be supported.

The brother deputy development minister and deputy head of the central planning organ affirmed the necessity of promoting contacts and meetings between officials in the two parts to strengthen the trend toward achieving technical and economic unity in addition to deepening interaction between the working groups in the planning and development committee.

On his part, the deputy planning minister in the southern part of the homeland expressed his great joy over his and the committee members' presence in Sanaa, the capital of unity. He expressed his deep thanks for the great hospitality, good reception, and fine preparation for this round of talks. He said: As we meet with the central planning organ and all the other financial and banking organs, we affirm the importance of exchanging expertise between the two parts of the homeland. He pointed out that this meeting has great importance because it follows the meeting of the ministerial committee to implement what was agreed on by the leadership of the two Yemens and to find a common denominator to serve the cherished aim of unity.

The deputy planning minister of the southern part of the homeland said that the two parts of the homeland are going through an important stage concerning development plans. He said that uniting the schedules of development is important and necessary in developing the united Yemen.

The agenda was then discussed and the following committees were formed: the Development Committee, the Committee for Banks and Finance, and the Customs Committee. The committees held their first meetings at the central planning organ. The opening session was attended by brothers 'Abdallah al-Sanadani, deputy Central Bank governor; Muhyi al-Din al-Batti, undersecretary of the Ministry of Economy, Supplies, and Trade for the economic sector; 'Abd-al-Karim al-Ra'i, undersecretary of the Customs Department; 'Abd-al-Wali al-'Aqil, assistant undersecretary of the central planning organ; a number of officials from the central planning organ; and concerned sides.

'Aflaq Undergoes Surgery; 'Complications' Cited
JN2106122489 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1110 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Jun (INA)—An official source in the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command has stated the following:

While in Paris, Comrade Michel 'Aflaq, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, suffered a severe deterioration in his health, upon which he was admitted to hospital. Medical examinations revealed that he is suffering from a swelling and rupture of the lower aorta. This required surgery, which was performed successfully on Saturday, 10 June 1989. However, during the recuperation period following surgery, the secretary general suffered lung complications. This necessitated keeping him in intensive care. His health condition remains stable.

President Saddam Husayn delegated the head of the President's Office and Iraq's permanent representative in Geneva to travel to Paris to inquire after the health of the comrade secretary general of the Party. Several members of the National Command are now at the comrade secretary general's side.

Foreign Minister 'Aziz Meets Chadian Counterpart
JN2006155689 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, today received Acheik Ibn Oumar, minister of external relations in the Republic of Chad, and his accompanying delegation. During the meeting, they discussed bilateral issues and affirmed the necessity of working toward entrenching and developing them in all fields, which would guarantee the best formulas for continuing and fruitful cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Discussions also dealt with the latest issues in talks between Iraq and Iran to implement Security Council Resolution 598, and the situation in Lebanon and the Palestinian arena. The situation in the region around Chad and means of strengthening peace and stability, preserving relations of good neighborliness, and cooperation between these countries were also discussed.

The meeting was attended by the Foreign Ministry undersecretary, the head of the Second International Department of the Foreign Ministry, and the Chadian ambassador in Baghdad.

King Faysal I Statue To Return to Baghdad Square
JN2006115489 Baghdad INA in English 0930 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Baghdad, June 20, INA—A major square in the capital of Baghdad will shortly witness the return of the statue of King Faysal I, the first king of Iraq who was crowned in August 1921.

The statue will be erected in the same square which it previously occupied and now called the square of Jamal 'Abd-al-Nasir.

The 2 tonnes-statue made of light bronze with a base of 3 meters and 2.5 meter-high represents the king clad in Arab robe and mounting his horse.

The statue was made by an Iraqi sculptor in cooperation with an Italian sculptor colleague.

King Faysal was born in al-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia in 1885 and coronated as constitutional king of Iraq on 23rd August 1921. He died of a heart attack in September 1933 and was buried in the royal cemetery in Baghdad.

Air Force Attacks 'Terrorist' Targets in Lebanon

TA2106111689 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Israeli Air Force planes attacked terrorist targets in Lebanon at noon. All the planes returned safely. The terrorist targets were damaged.

Our army affairs correspondent Karmela Menashe reports that the attacked targets are situated near al-Na'imah, east of al-Damur. They served as a command post for Ahmad Jibril's terrorist organization.

'Stormy' Demonstration Against Shamir at Funeral

TA2006133889 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Friedrich Stephen Rosenfeld's funeral at the Barqan settlement's cemetery in Samaria became a stormy demonstration against Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir.

Our correspondent Moti Amir reports that hundreds of settlers shouted catcalls at the prime minister and yelled: Jewish blood is being spilled freely. They did not permit him to eulogize the deceased, and when he left the cemetery at the end of the ceremony the demonstrators rushed to his vehicle and shouted "traitor, traitor" at him while pounding the vehicle with their fists. Security men, private guards, and policemen defended the prime minister.

Minister Ari'el Sharon, who was present at the cemetery, said Kaddish for Rosenfeld, who does not have any relatives here. Sharon asked the angry settlers several times to calm down and respect the dead, but to no avail. Our correspondent said Mr Shamir looked pale and shocked by the incident when he entered his car.

Settler Fires on Arabs

TA2006142289 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] A settler from Samaria opened fire at a group of Arab laborers at the Geha intersection a short while ago. Two of them were injured, one seriously. Policemen were rushed to the scene, chased the shooter, and captured him. He was found in possession of an Uzi submachine gun. The wounded were transferred to Beilinson Hospital.

4 Arabs Injured in 2 Incidents

TA2006151889 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] There were serious incidents involving Jews and Arabs inside the Green Line. A Samaria settler this afternoon opened fire at a group of Arab laborers at the Geha intersection. Two of them were injured. One of them, a resident of Gaza, sustained medium injuries. The shooter was carrying an Uzi submachine gun. He has been caught. The wounded were hospitalized at Beilinson Hospital.

Two laborers from the territories were wounded in another incident at Morasha Junction when dozens of settlers who had participated in the funeral of Stephen Rosenfeld, the Ari'el resident who was murdered, staged a demonstration. The settlers stoned the Arabs' vehicle. These two incidents created serious traffic jams along the Geha axis and exits. This was reported by our correspondents Shim'on Vilna'i, Yafa Glick, and Moshe Nussbaum.

Shamir Interviewed on Funeral

TA2106053389 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Telephone interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Shlomo Qital in the studio and political correspondent Arye Golan in the prime minister's residence—live]

[Text] [Qital] Good morning, Mr Prime Minister.

[Shamir] Good morning.

[Qital] The first thing I can think of to ask you about are the awful things we saw and heard [of settlers shouting catcalls at Shamir at yesterday's funeral for a murdered settler]. How do you feel after this incident?

[Shamir] I feel well. Yesterday, at the time of that scandal, I did not worry about myself. Shouts and threats cannot influence me, or shift me from my positions. I was, however, concerned for the people of Israel over signs—which occur during particular times of distress—of the historical sickness of factional hysteria, manifested by people who harm themselves out of panic and weak character. I believe that our only hope is to maintain complete national unity, which like a rock will remain steadfast against all such extremist and harmful phenomena. Through national unity, we will make our decisions decisively and out of a desire for peace.

[Golan] Mr Prime Minister, in view of your grave description of yesterday's events, I would like to remind you of the police commissioner's warning that the next stage will be Jews fighting Jews. Do you also fear a civil war?

[Shamir] I do not have such a fear. I say that this must be avoided at any price. The police commissioner must be prepared for any eventuality, but on the other hand, this is not inevitable. We must not forget that those responsible for the riot were a small group of people. It must not be made into some sort of war involving the entire society.

I know that the great majority of settlers in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza District do not support such actions, and have their reservations about such phenomena. There might be support by marginal political elements who fear that they are going to be wiped off the map soon, but the great majority of people must remain cool, maintain law and order, avoid unrest as well as irresponsible acts by individuals, and continue along our path while maintaining national unity.

[Qital] Mr Prime Minister, not only extremists, but those who do not fear that—God forbid—they will be wiped off the map, charge that you and your party are perhaps dealing with various phenomena in Judaea and Samaria with kid gloves.

[Shamir] A political debate is legitimate in any democratic country. I would, however, suggest to everybody that the tone of the internal debates be lowered. If it increases, it can spill over into irresponsible actions. I say that the government is doing everything required of it. There is room for improvement here and there. There is a need to be tough wherever necessary to maintain order and security. We are capable of doing it.

[Golan] Mr Prime Minister, in view of what happened at yesterday's funeral at Barqan, do you still support the Likud Knesset faction's proposal yesterday to set up a civil guard in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip to assist the residents in defending themselves? Does it now not look like a dangerous idea, since there are such dangerous extremist elements?

[Shamir] The security establishment is considering ideas about incorporating some of the settlers in regional defense, which is something that has been tried in Israel, and can certainly be adopted there.

[Qital] A short time after the events in Barqan there was also a very grave incident on Geha Road, in which Jews attacked Arabs. What do you have to say about that incident?

[Shamir] It is very grave. Such acts must be prevented, they only strengthen the other side, the extremists among the Arabs. We must not be swayed by individual acts. These acts involve a small group which can easily be controlled. We must not blame large groups for such irresponsible actions carried out by very few people.

[Qital] You know that among those large groups there have already been calls or warnings about a possible civil war. Are these perhaps the first signs of such a war?

[Shamir] That is why we must do everything we can to prevent such a war, God forbid, from breaking out. That is the most dangerous thing. If we all unite against it, then it will not occur.

[Golan] Mr Prime Minister, you refer to the need for unity. I would like, with your permission, to move from the Ari'el incidents, to the opponents of the Israeli Government's peace initiative inside your own party. The riots were also related to that plan. This evening, the first meetings by opponents of the government's political initiative—led by Ministers Sharon, Levi, and Moda'i—will take place at Kefar Hamaccabiah. Does that internal opposition still worry you, or after agreeing yesterday with Minister Sharon on the date and venue of the Likud Movement's Central Committee meeting, are more agreements and understandings now to be expected between you—and the ministers who support the initiative—and those who oppose it?

[Shamir] It is not a question of negotiations or bargaining. There are government and Knesset resolutions, which are valid and binding. On the other hand, the Likud must maintain its unity, which is possible while maintaining a united, firm stand behind the prime minister.

[Golan] Does that mean you are opposed to a vote in order to avoid a numerical display of the differences after the political debate in the central committee?

[Shamir] It is not a question about a vote over this or that issue. In general, I do not believe that a political party's convention can make null and void or introduce changes into a government's decision or Knesset resolution. The referred to political party is a partner in the government and its participation is very prominent. On the other hand, a vote might take place. I hope it will express full support for the position of the Likud's representatives in the government.

[Qital] Mr Shamir, in view of the opposition that exists inside your party—and on the other hand, the blunt and extremist opposition expressed at yesterday's funeral—perhaps you and the mainstream in the Likud have moved away from your power base, from your traditional positions. Perhaps your problem lies there?

[Shamir] We do not have any problem. We are not moving one iota from any position. Our positions were adopted out of total loyalty to the Likud's stand, national considerations, and concern for the state.

[Golan] Sir, what will happen if under the influence of various security events, such as the murder in Ari'el, the central committee adopts a resolution which will hinder you in continuing to advance the peace initiative?

[Shamir] I hope that central committee members are wise and clever, and will know how to act. I meet daily with many groups of central committee members, and the great majority express their support for my positions.

[Qital] Mr Prime Minister, thank you very much.

[Shamir] Thank you.

Police Official on 'Anarchy'

TA2106051289 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 21 Jun 89 pp 1, 26

[Report by Nehama Duek, Yoram Yarkoni, Tzvi Zinger, and Roni Shaqed]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Police Commissioner David Kraus told reporters last night that "if the police force does not receive additional manpower in the near future, it will not be able to shoulder the burden for much longer and fulfill all its tasks." Kraus said that the police force has completely expended itself.

Reacting to the attempted murder of Arab laborers at the Geha junction, and the rioting of Ari'el settlers at the Morasha intersection, the police commissioner said: "I am very worried. I view these incidents with great severity. This situation may bring about a new stage of Jew fighting Jew, and this is exactly what the terrorist organizations want to achieve. This may lead to anarchy. The limited forces at the disposal of the police are insufficient. We cannot be everywhere at once. And what is most worrying is the fact that these incidents will not stop with what happened today." [passage omitted]

Poll Shows Support for Shamir in Likud Committee

TA2106080389 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 21 Jun 89 pp 1, 26

[Report by Bina Barzel]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will win a decisive victory at the Likud Central Committee's meeting if a vote is held on his political plan.

This is apparent from the results of a poll taken among 2,600 members of the committee. The poll is due to appear in the first issue of "MOQED" the Likud Party organ, which is due to make its first appearance on 25 June.

The voting inclinations of the committee members were surveyed by questionaires sent to all committee members. The poll concludes that 55 percent of the central committee members support the Shamir peace plan, 21 percent oppose it, while 24 percent remain undecided.

Even if all those who are still considering their position finally oppose the plan, which is extremely unlikely, Shamir already has a majority supporting his initiative.

The poll was ordered by Limor Livnat, and was conducted by the Dahaf Institute and Modi'in Ezrahi. The committee members were asked to answer one question with one of three possible responses: "Do you support the Shamir initiative, oppose it, or are you still undecided?"

The poll conductors received 659 answers by yesterday. This number represents the positions of a quarter of the committee members. Those in support of the plan numbered 364, while 139 announced they were against it. Exactly 156 respondees were still undecided.

The poll's conductor wishes to emphasize the fact that since only a quarter of the committee members answered the questionaires, the results can only be construed as an indication of the prevalent mood among the committee members.

The estimate within the Likud is that the poll results point to Shamir's good chance of winning wide support for his plan at the Likud Central Committee. [passage omitted]

[Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew on 21 June, in a report by Menahem Shizaf on page 3, adds that "Likud sources estimate that the results of the poll will influence the decisions taken by Sharon and his partners."]

Arens Interviewed

TA2106081389 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0500 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Telephone interview with Foreign Minister Moshe Arens in Copenhagen by Gad Becker and Goni Mardor—live]

[Text] [Mardor] Good morning, Minister Arens.

[Arens] Good morning.

[Mardor] Before we hear about your visit, we would like to ask you for your reaction to Mina Zemah's poll, which although based on a small number of interviewees, found widespread support for Shamir in the Likud. Does that comfort you, or do you not usually rely on polls?

[Arens] The point is not whether I am comforted or not, and we know that polls do not always succeed in forecasting voting patterns. We will attend the central committee meeting and present Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's political plan. We will try to convince our members that this initiative is very important for Israel, and is what is required at this moment to defend Israel's interests. I hope we will manage to convince our colleagues.

[Becker] Minister Arens, I assume that although you are far away you heard about yesterday's incidents at the funeral [of a murdered settler] and at the intersections [where Arab laborers were attacked]. What is your reaction?

[Arens] I have explained here as well that violence—which has characterized a large part of the Arab population in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip for over 18

months—and the outcome of this violence—the murders—leads to hatred and hostility, and basic bad behavior. I do not know how long it will take to overcome this problem, which is being worsened. It certainly does not advance the peace process.

[Mardor] Cannot such events lead to an erosion in the Likud's Central Committee position on the political plan, and perhaps lead members to change their votes?

[Arens] I do not know. We can take another poll to find out what the situation is, but that is not the main point. The main point is that people are being murdered, and as a result others are angry and hurt. This is a process which leads to a deterioration in a direction contrary to that required to make progress in the peace process to which we aspire.

[Mardor] We would still like to hear how the prime minister's political plan is being received in Europe.

[Arens] The political initiative—which by the way is not a plan since it does not determine what the final arrangement will be, but tries to bring about meetings or contacts which will lead to negotiations between the sides, and not more than that—is what is needed to bring about a start to negotiations in the hope that they will lead to peace. This initiative was given a sympathetic reception, and certainly brought about a big improvement in Israel's status among statesmen and in public opinion. I do not expect that we will receive the same full support we received from the United States from European countries. The EC reaches agreements by consensus. They therefore seek the lowest common denominator in agreements. They usually reiterate resolutions they reached in the past, even if it was 10 years ago, such as the Venice Declaration, but I expect to hear several compliments on Yitzhaq Shamir's initiative when EEC leaders meet in Madrid next week.

[Becker] Minister Arens, did your hosts or European journalists refer to the question of what would happen if the prime minister's initiative is implemented and well-known PLO supporters in the territories are elected?

[Arens] Yes, I was asked about that more than once, and our answer is clear to all: If it transpires that those elected, if and when elections take place, are extremists who do not appreciate either our rights or our interests in the region, the chances of reaching an agreement with them are virtually nil. On the other hand, if people who have a realistic approach—who understand that Jews and Arabs must live together, and take into account not only their declared demands, but also our rights and interests—then there is a chance that the negotiations to which we aspire will also bring about an agreement.

[Mardor] Thank you, Minister Arens.

[Arens] Thank you.

Rabin 'Senses' Shift in Arab Reaction to Plan

TA2006191489 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said this evening that he senses a shift among the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza District regarding the Israeli Government's political initiative. He revealed that a Gaza resident left for an overseas destination, carrying a written document which was also submitted to the U.S. Embassy staff in Israel and which he will also deliver to PLO leaders. The Gaza resident's plan comprises a two-phased process, which is reminiscent of the Israeli Government's political initiative. The first stage in the plan involves negotiations between the Israeli Government and the inhabitants of the territories without mention of the PLO.

Our correspondent Dan Scemama reports that the defense minister was addressing members of the Alignment Knesset faction. He added that the settlers' reactions to acts of terror against them are not merely those of pain and sorrow, but also manifest their desire to halt the political plan. Let us hear an excerpt of his remarks:

[Begin recording] I think that the extreme right circles in Israel are horrified with the prospect of the peace initiative. They realize that this move, in accordance with the government's initiative, may well succeed. I detect in certain extremist reactions an attempt to create a radicalization in the public debate as well. This is manifest both in phenomena like those we witnessed today [in the aftermath of murdered Ari'el resident Stephen Rosenberg's funeral] and these past few weeks. It is an attempt to polarize the public for fear that the Israeli Government's initiative might indeed materialize. Some of these people still believe that it is possible to return to the status quo merely by employing military force, and, without any political initiative, to bring about to a complete elimination of violence. They favor the use of means which today are certainly prohibited by the law. [end recording]

Intelligence Head on Uprising, PLO Position

TA2006182289 Jerusalem Television Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Interview with Major General Amnon Shahaq, head of the Israeli Defense Forces Intelligence Branch, by Dani Levi on the occasion of Intelligence Corps Day in Shahaq's office on 20 June—recorded in Hebrew, with Arabic subtitles]

[Text] [Shahaq] What is happening in the territories is a weapon the Palestinians use to lead to negotiations, to score achievements. As long as they believe that their achievements are unsatisfactory, as long as they think they can continue to keep the uprising alive and achieve more through riots, they will pursue this course of action. The moment they understand that this path will not win them additional victories, I believe we will see a decline.

Some people will continue the violence even if they realize that it does not offer a political or other solution, but I believe the massive scope of incidents—which have decreased recently—will experience a further drop as soon as they comprehend that their path will not yield any results.

[Levi] Yet you still believe it will not end completely.

[Shahaq] Let me first of all remind us all that stoning incidents occurred even long before the end of 1987. There were also shooting incidents and other serious hostile terrorist acts before the end of 1987—both in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza and inside Israeli territory. They were carried out by terrorists and inhabitants of the territories. I therefore believe that some of them will try to pursue this path.

[Levi] Gen Shahaq, do you believe that Shamir's election plan may materialize in the foreseeable future?

[Shahaq] We saw what the PLO gave as its official response to it. Its official answer was a total rejection of the election plan, although there is no doubt in my mind that some elements in the PLO support the plan and would be prepared to accept it. Recently, however, we have witnessed infighting or, if you will, a new balance of power inside the PLO, with no agreement on the election process at the moment. To the best of my understanding, they would like to see a comprehensive plan, as part of which they would be prepared to accept the elections—if they are part of the overall plan. They do not, however, want to go ahead with elections not knowing exactly who will pursue the process—whether it will be the PLO leadership—or where that process will ultimately lead.

[Levi] Do they regard this stage as an attempt by Shamir to gain time?

[Shahaq] I think the PLO is playing a political game. At this stage of the PLO leaders' assessment of the situation they either want to gain more time or they want to achieve some sort of internal unity or consent—which they lack at the moment—on the elections. At this stage their answer to the election proposal is negative.

East Jerusalem Leader Al-Husayni Interviewed

TA2106085989 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 21 Jun 89 p 21

[Interview with Faysal al-Husayni, director of the East Jerusalem Institute for Arab Studies, by Tzvi Gilat on 20 June in the Tel Aviv Hilton]

[Text] According to press reports, the PLO recently agreed to permit representatives of the inhabitants of the territories to discuss preparations for elections with Israel. According to the reports, 'Arafat named Faysal al-Husayni, Sari Nusaybah, Fayiz Abu-Rahmah, and Hanna Sinyurah as representatives acceptable to him under certain conditions. According to one analysis, the move is aimed at breaking the deadlock and strengthening the moderates among the territories' leaders.

Faysal al-Husayni, who is considered the top leader in the PLO mainstream, says that he also reads the papers. He does not know anything beyond that. It is reasonable to assume that he does things beyond just reading newspapers. His busy schedule yesterday included talks in Tel Aviv, then in Jerusalem, and again Tel Aviv to address the Labor Party's Young Guard. This short interview took place in the Tel Aviv Hilton's lobby. In 2 days he will make a short trip to Berlin.

From Al-Husayni's remarks it can be understood that we will be rescued from the current political stalemate toward the end of the year. The intifadah [uprising] will not be quelled by either a tough policy or changing military commanders. The unrest in the Likud Central Committee is only for the good. We will finally know with whom and about what we are talking.

[Gilat] According to reports from Washington, the PLO has agreed to elections. Does that indicate a change in policy?

[Al-Husayni] No. We always supported the principle of elections. We opposed some of the conditions raised by Mr Shamir and Mr Rabin.

[Gilat] Has something changed in your attitude toward those conditions?

[Al-Husayni] I do not have any idea what the current situation in the U.S.-PLO dialogue is, therefore I cannot tell you what has changed.

[Gilat] According to these reports, 'Arafat is prepared to permit a delegation of representatives from the territories to discuss election arrangements with the Israeli Government. According to the same reports, the reference is to you, Sari Nusaybah, and others. Do you know anything about that?

[Al-Husayni] I read newspapers, just like you.

[Gilat] You do not know anything beyond what is reported in the press?

[Al-Husayni] No.

[Gilat] If you had the opportunity to sit with representatives of the Israeli Government and discuss election arrangements with them, what would you demand?

[Al-Husayni] First of all, to be treated like a nation, and not like a minority.

[Gilat] What do you mean?

[Al-Husayni] I am referring to the fact that we are the Palestinian people. This includes not only those living in the occupied territories, but also those residing elsewhere. I, for instance, am here. Three of my brothers live abroad, but one cannot say that I belong to the Palestinian people and they do not. They also have rights.

[Gilat] We are currently talking about elections for the inhabitants of the territories. Have there been any negotiations between you and Israeli official representatives on how to organize such elections?

[Al-Husayni] No, there has been nothing. I say to you that we cannot agree on one step when we do not know what follows it. If you tell me: Take this and then we will talk, it does not go down well with me.

[Gilat] You know that there is also an internal dispute in the Likud on the election issue.

[Al-Husayni] First of all, the Likud must adopt a clear position, then we will see how to talk with them. You know how it is. If you do not know what you want, I cannot tell you want I want.

[Gilat] Does the fact that there is presently no decision in the Likud Central Committee hold up the dialogue?

[Al-Husayni] When the other side is clearer, then we can talk to it. There is a chance for a dialogue, and even if there is no dialogue, if there is a war, then we will know what we are fighting for.

[Gilat] What do you think will happen in the Likud Central Committee?

[Al-Husayni] No matter what happens it will serve the interest of the Israeli people. Something that serves the interest of the Israeli people must also serve the interest of the region. That is to say, the interest of the Palestinian people. I want you to read our peace initiative thoroughly. It is good not only for us, but also for the people of Israel.

[Gilat] I suppose that is what you are going to say today (yesterday) to the Labor Party's Young Guard. Do you have an opportunity to say such things also to Likud members? In the final analysis, it is they who make the decisions, and not the Alignment.

[Al-Husayni] There was one instance in which I spoke with someone from the Likud [Moshe 'Amirav], and he was kicked out of the party.

[Gilat] The impression gained, I admit from reading newspapers, is that the moderates among the Palestinian leadership in the territories have been weakened. Do you feel any pressure from extremists who are not interested in a dialogue with Israel?

[Al-Husayni] No. Up to now, the intifadah has been moving in the direction of a political solution.

[Gilat] If there are no pressures, I find it hard to understand why you avoided joining the meeting between leaders from the territories and Butrus Ghali at Ambassador Basyuni's residence.

[Al-Husayni] I simply did not have time that day. I went there the day before and told them that I did not have time, and that they should perhaps come to me in Jerusalem. I regret that they did not have the time.

[Gilat] At that meeting, As'ad Saftawi of Gaza presented his peace plan. Is there any difference between that plan and the PLO leadership's official plan?

[Al-Husayni] I do not think so.

[Gilat] As you know, Major General Mordekhay is replacing Maj Gen Mitzna'. Does that affect you?

[Al-Husayni] We are waiting. We want to see how he behaves. I know that it is neither the behavior of Mitzna', nor that of Mordekhay that is important. It is the occupation.

[Gilat] In reference to Mordekhay's appointment, how do you respond to the intention to use a tougher policy against the intifadah?

[Al-Husayni] As sure as I see you before me I know that it will fail. The intifadah will not be quelled, and the Israeli authorities will have to talk with the Palestinian people.

[Gilat] Can a tough policy lead to the introduction of live ammunition in the uprising?

[Al-Husayni] We know that the moves we take will give us the solution to which we aspire.

[Gilat] Do you wish to say a few words about the murder in Ari'el?

[Al-Husayni] I do not know the details. We hear about Palestinians being killed, today we heard about another person. All I can say is that each drop of blood spilled is a pity.

[Gilat] What will happen in the coming months?

[Al-Husayni] Times will be very hard until the end of the year. The intifadah will not be broken, and the Israeli Government will have to decide which direction it wants to take: The direction of war which will conclude in a peaceful solution, or the direction of a war that will end in ruin. [sentence as published]

[Gilat] Why do you say "by the end of the year?"

[Al-Husayni] I think that the people of Israel are too humane to permit these things to go on beyond another 6 months.

Mordekhay Appointment Signals Different Approach

TA2006113889 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 20 Jun 89 pp 1, 8

[Commentary by Ze'ev Schiff: "Major General Mordekhay Will Not Have It Any Easier in the West Bank Than in the Gaza Strip"]

[Text] The appointment of Maj Gen Yitzhaq Mordekhay as commander of the Central Command will lead to changes in the methods of punishment and law enforcement in Judaea and Samaria, including the wider and more intransigent use of various administrative measures which will obviously lead to friction with the entire Palestinian population in the area.

Whoever offered the job to Maj Gen Mordekhay obviously took this into account. Perhaps the intention is to attempt a different operational approach in Judaea and Samaria. To judge from the personality of Maj Gen Matan Vilna'i and his working methods, it is highly likely that when he replaces Mordekhay he will adopt different methods from those of his predecessor.

In spite of the fact that it was the same war and the same missions, the implementation in the field in the Gaza Strip was definitely different from Judaea and Samaria. For example, Maj Gen Mordekhay had less qualms about imposing a general curfew on cities and on the entire Gaza Strip than the Central Command, which at most tried to limit itself to imposing curfews on the towns. Banning exit to Israel and wider use of administrative measures—such as the replacement of identity cards and car license plates or the issuing of permits to work in Israel—in a bid to make the population more dependent on the Civil Adm' istration was more widespread in the Gaza Strip.

The Central Command abstained from such moves, arguing that in order to prevent a few thousand people from reporting to work in Israel there was no need to risk friction with the entire population and that it was better to deal only with the suspects.

Interestingly enough, both attitudes were endorsed by the defense minister and the chief of staff. Nevertheless, one should note that in neither area did the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] attain its objectives.

Mitzna' and Mordekhay will each leave his command without having reduced the level of the intifadah [uprising]. Neither approach or method solved the problem, so there is no certainty about which is the best and more efficient method. The number of Palestinian casualties keeps soaring every month. The situation was particularly tough in the Gaza Strip last month, with many fatalities inflicted due to errors by junior officers who occasionally got into trouble in the field in spite of Maj Gen Mordekhay's rigid instructions.

There are unique difficulties in the Gaza Strip, particularly in the huge refugee camps, which do not exist in the West Bank. But, Maj Gen Mordekhay will find that in his new area of command there are problems such as he never encountered in the Gaza Strip. The character and number of the Jewish settlers in Judaea and Samaria is different, and they travel on a larger number of roads to and from their homes. On more than one occasion they have stood in the IDF's way and disrupted its activities, and they have been trying to thwart the government's political initiative. It is harder to isolate Judaea and Samaria from the outside world. The proximity of East Jerusalem, where there is a large concentration of Palestinians and an active diplomatic corps, also has an effect. The international and local press are more nosy when it comes to Judaea and Samaria. Maj Gen Mordekhay will not have an easier job than before.

Schiff Commentary on Uprising Effect on IDF

TA1606103489 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 16 Jun 89 p B5

[Commentary by Ze'ev Schiff: "What Has Happened to the IDF During the Intifadah?"]

[Text] Anyone who claims that the IDF has remained unaffected by the Palestinian uprising in the territories simply does not know what he is talking about. He is either playing dumb, suppressing unpleasant truths, or perhaps even knowingly lying. The IDF [Israel Defense Forces] has undergone an undeniable change—and I am not talking about moral disintegration caused by the intifadah [uprising] and the need to confront civilians, break the bones of hundreds of them, or kill dozens of children. The standing army and the large reserve contingents that have spent time in the territories since the beginning of the intifadah have not shown any signs of such a breakdown. No such warning signals have come, either from the psychologists attached to the units or from commanders at various levels.

Those who hoped that the soldiers would collapse under events in the territories, those who thought that the army's moral standing would be shattered, are in for a surprise. For almost 1 and ½ years, since the outbreak of the Palestinian uprising, many more than 100,000 reservists have been sent to serve in the territories. This is a substantial percentage of the Israeli people, with their diverse views, and they have all witnessed events there from close range. One could have expected, as the pessimists did, that many of them would find excuses for failing to show up for service in the territories, but somehow this has not happened.

Many dislike serving upwards of 62 days a year in the territories. Still, a study has revealed that reservists regularly and promptly report for duty, regardless of

their political views or their feelings about what is happening in the territories. Very often the commanders discharge some of their men early because attendance surpassed expectations by far.

Neither has the incidence of refusal to serve worried the senior commanding echelon. Indeed, this is not a serious problem. To date, approximately 60 individuals have been tried for refusing to serve in the territories, of them only 4 soldiers serving compulsory military duty. Given the split in the nation over the territories, and by comparison with the number of conscientious objectors during the Lebanon war, one could have expected far more cases of going AWOL during the course of the intifadah.

The problems, however, lie elsewhere. Having spent several months out of the country, one of the things that struck me immediately upon my return was the erosion in the army's standing—a phenomenon which has been apparent since the beginning of the Palestinian uprising—or, to be more precise, the weakening of the senior command echelon's status. In spite of itself, the IDF has been dragged into a no-win political argument. Some accuse the senior military commanders of not showing sufficient determination in the fight against the intifadah and of allowing political considerations to interfere to the point of failing to do their job properly. Other politicians contend, even if in very closed forums, that some of the top officers disagree with the missions given to the army. It is being intimated that although the IDF knows who the leaders of the strike forces and the intifadah are, it has refrained from detaining them.

These are not charges of professional or operational incompetence and malfunctioning. Rather, it is an expression of the suspicion—raised now for the first time in the history of the IDF—that the operational blunder stems from ideological motives: The IDF appears not to want to win the war of the intifadah. Some people in the IDF contend that this is the prologue to a demand for purges of the top IDF echelons. It only takes one defense minister to raise the demand that sensitive positions be manned exclusively by officers who have evinced ideological steadfastness, people who do not constantly feed their subordinates or the public their belief that the intifadah requires a political solution.

The top command echelon is not to be envied for what it is currently experiencing. Never, not even in controversial wars such as the Lebanon war, have civilians attempted to physically harm the IDF chief of staff over their grief following the death of a relative or mate. But this is precisely what happened to Chief of Staff Dan Shomron in Ashqelon, when a group of young men fell upon his car and tried to overturn it. During a tour of Qiryat Arba', he was called a PLO lover.

Others demand that Lieutenant General Shomron be dismissed forthwith. Minister Sharon's circle (specifically Uri Dan, who was an aide to Sharon when he was defense minister, in an article in HA'OLAM HAZE) has chosen this time to release the story that during the Lebanon war, Shomron approached the defense minister, warning him that senior officers were planning a putsch. A review of public attitudes toward the IDF chiefs of staff will show that not one chief of staff since Hayim Bar-Lev, during the War of Attrition, has escaped criticism of some sort. Yet what Shomron is enduring nowadays has broken all records. Besides, we are not talking about an attitude toward only one person, the chief of staff. The change runs far deeper. Senior officers in the territories have been called "kapos." Officers have been beaten up by armed settlers who were trying to retaliate for Arab hostilities.

True, this is not the first time army personnel have been abused because of events in the territories. The dress rehearsal for this occurred during the evacuation of the city of Yamit in the Sinai. But even outside the territories, incidents of similar gravity occur, albeit on the verbal plain. One military historian contends that the IDF has stopped being an army and has become a band of armed gangs instead. Many view IDF announcements on events in the territories with suspicion, as if the IDF were a foreign and hostile army, not our own. Even an announcement that the security forces have hit the military branch of Hamas [Islamic resistance movement] in the Gaza Strip is regarded with skepticism, as though it were a setup, a public relations gimmick. In brief, nearly every accusation directed at the IDF today is taken at face value. It is not even necessary to investigate it.

The erosion in the IDF's stature is taking place at both ends of the political spectrum: From uncontrollable right-wing extremists to the wild left. Although the leftist camp is prepared to defend Chief of Staff Shomron against attacks from the right, it has spearheaded the campaign to prove that the IDF has in fact lost its human and moral image in the territories. The rightist camp, on the other hand, which includes the settlers' leaders, condemns the attacks on the IDF soldiers, but at the same time emphasizes the IDF's failure in the territories with rhetoric meant to justify the establishment of armed Jewish militias alongside the IDF. These armed groups often divert IDF activity in the territories from the real mission at hand.

These two political ends, the extreme right and the wild left, have the IDF in a stranglehold. Both are actually doing the same thing, each in their own way, with one result: The IDF's stature has been eroded. This is undoubtedly one of the achievements of the Palestinian intifadah. The Palestinians both see and hear the voices coming from the Jewish camp. This, too, has gnawed at the IDF's deterrent capability vis-a-vis the Palestinians in the territories.

More than ever before, I find the IDF bogged down by frustration. This feeling is rooted in many things. One of them is the knowledge that it cannot make full use of its power in this new type of war against a civilian uprising.

That was the feeling also at the end of the Lebanon war, but this time, in the intifadah, it is much more blatant than during previous wars. I see nothing wrong in generals also realizing the limitations of military prowess. The Americans felt it in Vietnam and the Soviets in Afghanistan. If the superpowers were made to feel it so poignantly, it is important that the army of a small nation, which must maintain its power, not ignore this fact. Certainly this is better than the euphoric numbness that prevailed in the IDF after the 6-Day War.

Operationally, the IDF has not yet succeeded in realizing its goals in this war. Even those who accept the contention that the solution to the intifadah must ultimately be found through political means will be unable to ignore the fact that the army has not managed to fulfill the goals it set for itself.

These goals were limited from the outset, because this is a civilian uprising, because the rioters hardly use firearms, and because the IDF operates within the laws of the state. There was no mention of completely eliminating the intifadah, only of halting it, creating a state of calm so that the political echelon could employ its own means. A message (signed by Major General 'Amram Mitzna') sent out to tens of thousands of soldiers and other members of the security forces serving in the West Bank said, among other things: "Our objective is to stem the riots, impose order, and help the locals maintain a normal lifestyle in order to allow the Government of Israel and its citizens to enjoy the optimal conditions to make the proper political decisions regarding the future of these areas in a democratic fashion."

More than 18 months after the outbreak of the uprising, not a single component of the overall goal has actually been achieved. The riots have not been stemmed, life in the territories has not returned to normal, and Jews have joined Arabs in disturbing the peace. Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin admitted as much in an address to army generals. In a festive celebration, which included the forum of General Staff command officers who met on the eve of Independence Day and the participation of Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Rabin said that the IDF has yet to carry out the mission given to it in fighting the intifadah. The goal, as Rabin defined it on that same occasion in the presence of the prime minister, is: To lower the level of violence until calm is established and the Civil Administration is allowed to function.

Another reason for the frustration is the attitude of the Israeli Cabinet, with its various components, toward the intifadah. There is a consensus in the cabinet that this is a war, albeit one in which different weapons are used. Nonetheless, many ministers no longer feel, as the Israeli leaders have always felt, that this must be an extremely prolonged conflict. Most of them would like to think of the intifadah as something that can be liquidated in a single, one-time operation, something that could be resolved in one fell Entebbe-like military swoop. This, of course, is impossible. The differences extend to other areas as well. This is a war, but the Israeli Government is not prepared to finance it. Where budgeting is concerned, the government refuses to acknowledge this war.

Time after time the IDF has encountered opposition when requesting financial support for the expenditure connected with the intifadah. Other security branches, such as the Shin Bet and the police, have met with similar rejection. More than 600 policemen in the territories have resigned. The police leave virtually no mark in the territories, either on the Arabs or on the Jewish inhabitants. Nevertheless, the battle to secure several slots for Jewish policemen is extremely difficult. The cabinet naturally cares about the Jewish settlers' safety. Many ministers regard them as brothers in arms. But it took more than a year to find the budget to finance the campaign to provide protection for the buses traveling in the territories.

Meanwhile, behind the scenes, quietly and without calling a spade a spade, certain parts of the political echelon and the military echelon are engaged in a tug-of-war. Some ministers are beckoning the IDF to contravene the law and use brute force against the rioters, to deal with them as though they were terrorists or soldiers belonging to an Arab army attacking Israel. The army fully comprehends the import of this implicit call, but chooses to ignore it. "We do not make the laws. We therefore do not change them," says the army, adding: "Neither will we violate the law." Furthermore, the army has made no recommendation to amend the laws governing the use of weapons against civilians.

These things can only be interpreted in one way: This is the first time that the IDF echelon is actually telling the political echelon that the army is not prepared to let the politicians hide behind it! This is the outcome of the impact of the Yom Kippur and Lebanon wars. After the Agranat Commission submitted its report following the Yom Kippur War, the rules of the game played by the political and the military echelons changed.

The responsibility for conducting a war cannot fall exclusively on the military echelon. If the government wants the army to handle the rioters by operating in a way that conflicts with the law, it must say so explicitly or else amend the law. But the government has chosen neither of these options. As long as the defense minister backs the army, there is a kind of standoff in this silent battle. Yet the delicate balance may be tipped if the intifadah gains momentum or if the composition of the cabinet changes.

The pressure has so far been directed elsewhere. Politicians have nudged and pressured the army to stop saying that the solution to the intifadah must be political. Their argument is that whoever says so, in effect states in advance that the war has been lost because every political solution involves concession and compromise. In fact, those who complain about this phenomenon are the opponents of any political solution, they are the ones

who actually want to sustain the prevailing status quo. The argument that a general should deal only with military affairs and leave the political aspect of the war to others is absurd. It is impossible to deal with strategic planning without having a full understanding of the background for and political implications of the war. A chief of staff who instructs his units to seize an Arab capital or deport thousands of Palestinians, or tells them to enter the Sinai and capture the Suez Canal, without comprehending the political import of these military moves, may be a general, but he is also an ignoramus. The IDF has no need for such generals.

Had the IDF tried to dictate a political solution to the cabinet it would have been guilty of interfering in an area that is totally out of its jurisdiction. This is not, however, what happened. Those IDF officers who said that the solution to the problem created by the intifadah is political never tried to dictate to the cabinet the nature of the desired political solution. Neither did they say that they object to the use of military means to impose law and order in the territories. The political solution will be decided upon by the cabinet and the Knesset, not the army. No one in the army disputes this maxim. That, after all, is the most important point.

But either way, the political pressure has already had its effect on the chief of staff. Gen Shomron has recently tried to retract his statement that the solution to the uprising should ultimately be political. On his latest "Moqed" interview he completely denied ever saying anything remotely resembling this.

Shomron may, of course, change his mind. But he did say it on too many occasions (in an address at the Dayan Center, in a speech before top military officers, and in various other interviews) to be able to legitimately and convincingly argue that he never said as much. This example constitutes another proof of how the intifadah has "burned" the top military echelons dealing with the uprising. Those who contend with the rioting Arabs—as well as with the settlers, politicians, media, and the fragmented Israeli public—will never be able to satisfy everyone. There will always be someone pointing an accusing finger at them. Gen Mitzna' is one such example. More than anyone else, the army could feel, through the intifadah, the cracks in the national consensus over our conflict with the Palestinians. It is therefore no wonder that the officers maintain that more than in any previous war, this time the army has failed to sense the full support of the people in executing its mission.

The argument over how to conduct the war against the intifadah also rages in the IDF, and not everyone is happy with the way it is currently being conducted. Since this is a civilian uprising extending beyond areas under military rule, this war is not exclusively the domain of the army and the Defense Ministry. The IDF is not responsible for what happens in East Jerusalem, although it is the center of the uprising's political-media activity. Consequently, strange contradictions emerge. Thus, for example, in the territories, the IDF occasionally shoots at an individual who tries to raise the Palestinian flag, forcing elderly Arabs—sometimes in a humiliating fashion—to erase PLO graffiti from the walls of their houses. In East Jerusalem, on the other hand, one of the more extremist PLO organizations, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], has recently been allowed to launch one of the more impressive shows of force in the entire course of the intifadah.

This happened when uniformed DFLP people marched in the funeral procession for their colleague, veteran Arab prisoner 'Umar al-Qasim, who perished in prison from an illness. The quiet funeral, which was also attended by two Arab Knesset members, ended on the Temple Mount. This case demonstrates the inadequacy with which the Government of Israel has been coordinating the fight against the Palestinian uprising. The cabinet has not discussed it seriously, and is not properly coordinated on important issues, such as those pertaining to the penal policy. The IDF claims, largely justifiably, that the army is not the only body that should wage the war against the intifadah. Similar contentions have been voiced in the IDF against the top military echelons, directed at the defense minister and the chief of staff. There are generals, division commanders, and other senior officers who are not familiar with the concept governing the battle against the intifadah.

Ostensibly, one might claim that this permits the IDF to carry out its other mission, namely preparing for an all-out war, uninterruptedly. Yet many think otherwise. Many officers contend that the outcome of the current struggle will affect the entire army, and that the criticism leveled at the IDF in connection with the intifadah pertains to everyone. They are not at all sure whether the IDF has indeed prepared a plan for war, whether it has been presented to the cabinet, or whether its affairs are actually being conducted on an ad hoc basis as if these were localized, minuscule routine security problems. They maintain that precious few in-depth debates have been conducted in the IDF since the beginning of the uprising.

The General Staff also acts as though this were not a war with far-reaching strategic ramifications. The changes that have taken place since and because of the intifadah, have, by and large, been slow and gradual. Issues are addressed more as though they were a matter of routine security. In both the Central and Southern Commands, which carry out the daily struggle, I met officers who claim that the General Staff is not providing sufficient support for combat in the field. They cited several examples. For instance, it was more than a year before the IDF succeeded in obtaining several dozen jeeps like those used by the Border Police, which are especially suitable for this kind of warfare. The Central and Southern Commands were encumbered, among other things, with maintaining lock-up facilities for many thousands of uprising detainees. The uprising has turned these commands into a prison service, although the process

should have been reversed by the General Staff easing their burden. Only a few months ago the number of reservists sent to the territories was slashed for budgetary reasons, regardless of the actual situation in the field, as though this were not a war. It required the personal intervention of the defense minister to handle the resultant problem. The General Staff denies these contentions.

The feeling there is quite the opposite. They think that the intifadah takes the better part of the time and thoughts of the senior commanding echelon, far beyond what is necessary or desirable. It is feared that this might have a detrimental effect on the IDF's more important missions.

From the operational point of view, it is hard to avoid concluding that since the outbreak of the uprising the IDF has acted clumsily and excessively slowly, as though it had activated masses of armored units in this battle. Only infrequently did it truly enjoy holding the reigns of the initiative in its own hands. It took quite a long time before the IDF studied and acquainted itself with the new tactics, and yet the need to replace reserve units in the field periodically entailed an "overlap" between units. This also took time, and it was a while before the newcomers could learn from their own experience. And so on and so forth. It took months for the lessons drawn in the intelligence sphere with respect to such a struggle to be properly reviewed. Communication channels between the various intelligence branches seemed overburdened and inadequate.

On the fringes of the main axes and during the night, the strike forces and the Unified National Command of the Uprising enjoyed full control. Months passed before the IDF first began to take serious action, methodically and systematically, during the night as well. The blatant incongruity between the thinning out of forces on the one hand and the heavier duties—which occasionally became still heavier due to the settlers' conduct—give rise to the thought that the army is not operating in accordance with one solid, comprehensive plan. Furthermore, there have been intimations of discrepancies in reports on activity in the territories, or as they have been dubbed in the Defense Ministry: "Rosy reports." No wonder the impression often is that the IDF lacks the determination to pursue its mission, or the steadfastness to win this battle. It seems that what the intermediary commanding echelon sometimes lacks is not the motivation or desire to succeed, but the human quality that breeds initiative and combat planning.

The intifadah is directed and supervised not by the General Staff, but by a special forum called the "Territories Forum," which convenes once a week in Rabin's chambers. The General Staff Command is more the operational branch, not so much the body handling the war. Several months after the beginning of the uprising, the chief of staff also began convening discussion groups to debate the intifadah. The advantage of the "Territories Forum" is that it is not exclusively attended by officers. Thus, Rabin manages to coordinate all the bodies operating in the territories, some of which are not subordinate to the Defense Ministry.

Shmu'el Goren, the coordinator of government activities in the territories; Brigadier General 'Azri'el Nevo, the prime minister's military secretary; a senior representative of the Shin Bet [General Security Service]; a police official; public relations experts; and others, all hold prominent positions in the "Territories Forum," right next to the chief of staff, and Yitzhaq Mordekhay and 'Amram Mitzna', the commanders of the Southern and Central Commands. None of the forum members have any doubt that the man who makes the decisions and guides this war, for better or for worse, is the defense minister; not the chief of staff, the defense minister. Although it is mainly the chief of staff who implements the policy in the field (not only the chief of staff, however, if one takes the Shin Bet's activity into account), the defense minister checks the smallest details and monitors the translation of his policy into actions in the field.

Due to the nature of his personality, Shomron has not made any attempt to change this situation and has agreed to behave more like a senior staff officer than as the commander of the forces fighting the intifadah. The result is that the war against the intifadah, more than any other war, even the Lebanon War, is run personally by the defense minister. It is true that he is not a harsh commander, but any achievements or failures are first and foremost his. Rabin made this clear to the IDF commanders himself when he said that all complaints and recriminations should be directed to him.

As Rabin was one of the critics of the report issued by the Agranat Commission [set up to investigate the intelligence blunders of the Yom Kippur war in 1973], which placed all the blame on the military echelon while ignoring any responsibility on the part of the political leadership and especially the defense minister, it is clear that he sees himself as the predominantly responsible party.

The uprising also has an effect on the higher levels of planning. It has an effect, for example, on the IDF's multi-year work plan, which will shortly be submitted to the government. The formulation of this plan took more than a year, and the IDF is proud of it. Unlike the previous plan, however, the coming years present the IDF with a new task—confronting the intifadah.

One of the basic tenets of the plan, which has been endorsed by the defense minister, is that the government would compensate the army for all the expenses demanded by this war. Now it is clear that the intifadah has gnawed off large pieces of the plan's budget even before its inception. The uprising cost the IDF 400 million shekels in 1988, while the Finance Ministry has agreed to reimburse the army for only 100 million shekels. It is estimated that the cost of combatting the

intifadah will drop slightly in 1989, but it is very doubtful that the Finance Ministry will be able to put the necessary sums at the army's disposal. The IDF will clearly have to transfer money from other budget items, especially from the Logistics Branch, to cope with the uprising, even if the intifadah remains at the same level. This will undoubtedly come at the expense of the IDF's enhancement.

The intifadah's influence is felt more and more as one descends to the level of the individual forces and units. Its most palpable effects are evident in combat units, among both regular and reserve soldiers, especially the infantry corps, the artillery, and the armored corps. The entire army turns into a police force for long periods. This must have an adverse effect on the army's military and professional standards. In my opinion this is what is happening, and no amount of explanations or excuses can conceal this. Over the last 18 months, even the soldiers' slang has undergone a change. Soldiers from crack units are doing what members of the Haganah and PALMAH [paramilitary organizations that were disbanded when Israel became a state and the IDF was formed] used to do before the War of Independence. They used to gather information about certain villages, watch them at night, and then approach the suspects' houses without waking the village dogs. It is strange to hear soldiers from crack units proudly boasting about their stealthy approach to the target, without seeming to realize that they are not talking about a base belonging to the Syrian Army or the Hizballah across the border, but rather an Arab village within our territory. Are villages like Nahhalin and Bayta really the IDF's most fearsome enemy?

The intifadah has wasted millions of military training hours. As long as one is talking about the regular army, these gaps can be closed over a period of time, and the IDF is indeed doing its best not to keep its regular force in the territories indefinitely. Units are sent for their routine training exercises from time to time. Nevertheless, the regular army's combat units seem to be engaging in fewer and fewer training exercises.

The problem is even worse, of course, in the reserve forces, whose training was hit even before the intifadah by cuts in the defense budget. Many units waste their reserve duty on police duties and the intifadah. There are reserve units who have not laid eyes on their tanks or artillery batteries for a long time. The IDF is proud of its success in integrating the use of sophisticated new equipment in its reserve units, but who can promise us that the soldiers belonging to these units have even had a chance to see or train on their new weapons? Experience has shown that a few days of refresher training on the eve of a war do not suffice to bring reserves units back to their previous level. Who can guarantee that a future war will leave them enough time to get acquainted with their new weapons and equipment? What if it breaks out by surprise?

On the other hand, the IDF's success in maintaining the standards of training, and especially the level of the actual courses, should be praised. The headquarters of the combat corps were extremely insistent on this matter, with the result that except for an initial cut in the infantry corp's basic training and the course undergone by squad commanders, there were no other changes in courses.

The solution for this problem cannot be found in additional days of reserve duty as the intifadah has already forced more than 60 days of army service a year on many reserve soldiers, which is a lot. The question of an equitable distribution of the burden of reserve duty, which we remember from the War of Attrition [static fighting between Israel and Egypt along the banks of the Suez Canal between 1968-1970], and the Lebanon war, has once more become a topical problem. Obviously a totally just distribution is impossible, but the IDF has made a commendable effort on this issue. Various corps whose soldiers do not generally do reserve duty in the field have been asked to lend a hand. These soldiers are entrusted with routine guard duty in various installations throughout the country, including several connected to the intifadah, such as prison facilities. Among others, the intelligence corps and the Air Force participate in the communal effort.

The uprising has led the IDF to ponder the question of setting up special units for permanent deployment in the territories, on the lines of the Border Police. It is believed within the IDF that permanent duty and familiarity with the area give the Border Police a significant advantage over military units that are sent home every few weeks and are not trained for police duty in the territories.

This becomes more evident when dealing with the intifadah due to the need for comprehensive intelligence data on the area and its inhabitants. The army had formerly refrained from setting up special units for the territories, so it would not seem as though the IDF maintained special armed "goon squads" for the sole purpose of enforcing the occupation. The intifadah has led to a change in this approach. First of all, the IDF has begun diverting a much higher proportion of new conscripts to the Border Police. The number of Border Police companies has risen by 50 percent, and the number will eventually be doubled. The number of regular units stationed in the territories will be greatly increased. The nature of service of several units in the territories will also be altered. Regular units have traditionally been responsible for routine security measures along Israel's borders. It has now been decided that several units belonging to the armored infantry and the Corps of Engineers will in the future fulfill their routine security duty in the territories and not along the borders.

High-quality soldiers have been transferred to these units. Personnel management officers have repeatedly insisted on specifically sending them the new recruits that exhibited the least eagerness to serve in the territories. They were told that this was not done to punish them, but that the IDF is simply seeking soldiers with a high degree of sensitivity for these units.

The key question is to what extent has the operational and professional level of the IDF been harmed by the intifadah, and could this affect the capability and performance of the army in the event of a war?

The operational activity in the north, throughout the security strip in Lebanon and beyond, testifies to the high standards and motivation of the regular units involved. The negative influences accompanying police duties involved with the intifadah have not affected them. We must remember, however, that we are talking about small-scale battles against terrorists, not all-out war with regular fighting units of an enemy army. Regular outfits continue their large-scale exercises with mainly successful results. The intifadah has no effect on Air Force deployment for example. Nevertheless, if one takes the army into consideration as a whole, including all its reserve units—and assuming the situation does not change—the inevitable conclusion is an eventual deterioration in its military capacity. The switch from police duties and dealing with civilians to military activity involving an attack on regular army forces to breach their defenses may become more and more difficult in the future.

I also attempted to gauge the effect of the intifadah on soldiers as individuals, as people. One could only be wrong in making any generalization on this issue, but the first thing that catches the eye is the drift toward extremism in the soldiers' attitude toward Arabs. The soldiers, more so than the civilians, could not remain neutral. The intifadah demanded they formulate their personal attitude as to how to handle rioters. Feelings of hatred, desire for revenge, yearning to use more force, up to unlimited use of live ammunition—all run rampant even among the many soldiers who understand that more should be done to achieve a political solution. This gradual leaning toward extremism was already evident at the beginning of the intifadah, but then it was felt among the rank-and-file troops; most of the officers held these views in check. They stressed that we will have to live with or close to the residents of the territories in the future and that Israel is a country of law in any case.

After a few months, this extremism grew worse and spread to additional levels in the IDF. More and more junior and middle-level officers, adopted these views and joined the fanatics. The voices of the extremists became more and more strident in numerous meetings and courses. This people will not have a problem if the government orders them to use more force or fire indiscriminately.

The dulling of senses and loss of sensitivity are another striking phenomenon among the troops. Few of them are bothered by the fact that over 500 Palestinians have been killed so far, among them dozens of children and even infants. Only a few care. This dulling of the senses is, however, shared by all Israelis, including the media.

On one hand, there is a tendency to break out into attacks of hysteria, which raises doubts as to our capacity to endure any Israeli fatalities; while on the other hand, the fact that dozens of Palestinian children have been shot by IDF troops is treated as some kind of inevitable car accident, in which we were not even involved.

Brigadier General Amnon Strassnoff, the military advocate general, very convincingly stated that the IDF has not lost its moral backbone and its moral barriers remain intact despite all that has taken place during the intifadah, even though upholding their existence now demands a continuous struggle. This is all true. Even so, it is impossible to forget the harsh words uttered by the judges (who are also soldiers) in the district military court which heard the case of the four Giv'ati Brigade soldiers accused of manslaughter and brutality. One of those speeches deserves quoting:

"We were shocked to hear," said the military judges, "some of the witnesses utter expressions of hate and of disdain for the value of human life, when the discussed person was a member of the populace under military control. We shuddered to listen to witnesses, who are IDF soldiers, recount how they watched the humiliating spectacle of bound, helpless people, being beaten inside a military camp. These witnesses remained indifferent to the evidence of their own eyes and closed their ears to the agonized cries of the beaten. Just because those people were suspected of disturbances and belonged to a hostile population, their blood was deemed to be worthless.... How can it happen that soldiers from a crack unit, whom we believe received a good education, could fail with such abhorrent behavior, shrug off all the values their parents and teachers taught them, and undergo an emotional and mental metamorphosis.... These soldiers are not aberrations. They are no different from thousands of soldiers belonging to their brigade.

The IDF's moral boundaries still exist, as the verdict of this court proves. It is evident, nevertheless, that the intifadah has brought about the brutalization of an entire generation of soldiers. For the time being, the price is being paid by the Arab rioters, but the final bill will be submitted to the Israeli society, to the Jewish state. We will not be able to evade it, and it will not matter that the Palestinians will bear most of the blame for starting the initial violence.

Some of the side-effects of the miserable war in Lebanon were, aside from the thousands of deaths and maimings in a foreign country, instances of looting, drug abuse, and smuggling. The intifadah exacts a different price: Brutalization.

A few senior IDF officers repeatedly remind the troops that even in times of war there are values that simply cannot be abandoned. One of these men is Brigadier General Amnon Strassnoff. His job is a thankless one. He will be blamed, by either the IDF's top echelon or by the State of Israel's judicial system, whatever he does.

The army says: We are subject to rule by the jurists! (We must bear in mind that a similar claim is made by the civilian public regarding the Supreme Court and the attorney-general.) Strassnoff is accused of having brought to court or terminating the service of four IDF colonels due to improper or aberrant behavior (even though only two of them committed the relevant actions in the framework of the uprising).

Outside the military system the military advocate's office is accused of quite different attitudes: It is overly liberal in its interpretation of various penal codes. The truth lies somewhere in between. Strassnoff interprets the laws while successfully withstanding pressure from the extremists of both political wings, especially on the issue of indiscriminate firing upon civilians.

A look at the numbers reveals the ugly side of this war, the intifadah. Seventy soldiers and officers have faced serious charges in military court. These charges range from manslaughter, causing death, brutality toward civilians and detainees, to theft. Approximately 500 other soldiers and officers have had disciplinary action taken against them for less serious offenses. The Military Police have another 650 files pending investigation. All this is after the Military Advocate-General closed approximately 300 additional files, which included some difficult cases, including fatalities. These court martials and files are the trademark of the intifadah, and illustrate what it has done to the IDF. The Lebanon war witnessed many acts of heroism and medals were awarded to soldiers who showed outstanding behavior in battle.

The war of the intifadah will probably be the first war participated in by the IDF with no heroes and no medals.

IDF Combat Units' Reserve Duty Reduced

TA2106113289 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has said that the number of days combat units served in the reserves was reduced this year. The average this year was 44 days, compared to 60 last year.

The defense minister pointed out that the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] is making all efforts to distribute the burden between the reserve units. It is calling up non-combat units to beef up guard duty in settlements with small populations in Judaea and Samaria, or to carry out escort duties so as to enable operational activities by the combat units.

Our Knesset correspondent Yo'el Nir said the defense minister made the remarks in reply to a query by the Likud's Uri'el Linn.

Rabin Seeks Legal Approval for Harsher Measures

TA2006191289 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] The defense minister has demanded that the justice minister and the attorney general issue stiffer laws to handle violence in the territories more efficiently. Our army affairs correspondent Moshe Shlonsky has learned that the defense minister appealed to Justice Minister Dan Meridor and to Attorney General Yosef Harish in writing. Among other measures, he demanded a legal solution that would permit the expulsion, in between 72 hours and 7 days, of central figures participating in instigating and organizing violent actions. He further demanded an amendment to the law that would make it possible to hold individuals under administrative detention for up to 1 year. He also requested license to demolish or board up houses without a right of appeal.

Cairo Protests Conduct in Territories

TA2006193489 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Prof Shim'on Shamir, Israel's ambassador to Cairo, was summoned by the Egyptian foreign minister today. The latter voiced condemnation for the measures employed by the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] in the territories. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid said that Egypt disapproves of the penal measures used by Israel against what Egypt regards as a popular movement for just rights. [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 1900 GMT on 20 June in its report on Ambassador Shamir's visit to the Egyptian Foreign Ministry identifies the official with whom Shamir met as "an aide to the Egyptian foreign minister." The radio adds that Egypt rejects "Israel's policy in the territories, particularly what it calls the violent measures used against the Palestinians" and that the Egyptian official said that "Cairo is interested in an Israeli change of policy toward the Palestinians."]

Commentator Reacts to Recent Statements

JN2006163189 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1335 GMT 20 Jun 89

["Observation" by 'Ezra Shirazi]

[Text] Dear listeners: Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, has said: We asked Israel to launch positive initiatives designed to bring about a change in its policies vis-a-vis the Palestinians as regards building the bridges of mutual confidence in the occupied territories.

These statements by Dr Ghali which were made in an interview published by Kuwait AL-WATAN on Sunday [18 June] are really surprising. We are saying this while having all due respect for the person of Dr Butrus Ghali. However, these statements of his are characterized by a lack of objectivity and at the same time overlook basic objective facts. These statements implicitly insinuate that

Israel or its policies vis-a-vis the Palestinians are to be held fully responsible for building or ruining the bridges of mutual confidence in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Through these aforementioned statements, Ghali is fully ignoring the fact that the acts of violence, rioting, and terrorist crimes being perpetrated in the name of or under the slogan called "the intifadah" [uprising] can never enhance or build bridges of mutual confidence. Nay, such acts and crimes gradually ruin and destroy brick by brick the bridges of mutual trust built in the administered territories by the Palestinians and Israelis over the past 20 years preceding the intifadah.

In view of this fact and in light of the fact that Israel is not the party which initiated the intifadah, objectivity and intellectual integrity dictate that Israel must not be blamed or held responsible for what happened to the bridges of mutual confidence under the intifadah and because of the intifadah. Objectivity and intellectual integrity dictate that we say that those who are to be blamed and held responsible for this are the faction leaders riding the intifadah wave and those staging the intifadah who are, knowingly or unknowingly, working every day and every hour to bring about a gradual demolition of the pillars of the bridges of mutual confidence previously built between the Palestinians and the Israelis.

If this is the objective that the faction leaders seek to achieve through the use of the intifadah, can anybody, realistically and objectively speaking, ask Israel or expect it—government and people—to trust the credibility of the faction leaders or to be reassured about their real intentions?

Lastly, we might be in no need of affirming here that nobody doubts the sincerity of Egypt's peace efforts and that Egypt's good offices to achieve peace are being met with appreciation and respect by Israel and by all forces of well-being and peace. However, we must remember that objectivity and intellectual integrity are some of the basic qualifications demanded of anyone who seeks to play the role of an honest mediator between any two disputing parties. Besides, these are some of the basic conditions which enables the mediator to ensure the respect and trust of the two disputing parties.

Possible Radical Jewish Underground Investigated

TA2106125389 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 21 Jun 89 pp A1, 2

[Report by Avino'am Bar-Yosef, Ehud Rabinowitz, Rahamim Ya'aqov, Gid'on Meron, 'Imanu'el Rosen, Barukh Me'iri, and Ilan Bakhar]

[Excerpts] The security elements are investigating whether the shooting at Arabs at the Geha intersection is part of acts of revenge planned by a radical nationalistic group which has organized underground. Sources among the settlers believe that this refers to a radical nucleus which has emerged in Samaria. [passage omitted]

The police and security elements suspect that radical groups of Jews have decided to act against members of the minorities, not only in order to revenge the blood of Jewish victims, but also in order to foil the Israeli peace initiative, which includes elections in the territories.

Groups of extremists are organizing in Ari'el for acts of revenge intended to respond with arms to attacks resulting in casualties. Information on this has reached the security forces, and police elements in Samaria have confirmed the information.

These extremists are a minority among the Ari'el settlers, but they were responsible for inflaming spirits during the funeral of Stephen Rosenfeld, for beating Ilan Gal'on of MAPAM [United Workers Party], and of blocking roads at the Qesem and Morasha junctions.

The members of the group declared that the murder reinforces their determination to act, and from now on they will react violently and not hesitate to use their weapons in response to bodily harm caused to residents of the settlement, along the lines of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." [passage omitted]

[Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew on 21 June, in a report by Nurit Amitay, Nadav Shragay, and correspondent in the territories Re'uven Shapira, reports that "the leaders of the Jewish settlement in Hebron and Samaria yesterday evening engaged in efforts to persuade groups that wanted to carry out punitive actions in Arab villages to cancel their plan. A key element in the Council of Jewish Settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza told HA'ARETZ yesterday that the sincere efforts by the leadership in the various settlements to calm down the moods and stop groups of radical residents from carrying out independent actions failed yesterday. We no longer control the situation, and the coming weeks may be critical, he said." Also, "According to this key element, the government has to adopt far stricter measures vis-a-vis both Arabs and Jews if it wishes to control the situation in the area. The situation is nearing a state of anarchy; it is sometimes pure anarchy indeed, he said."]

Arab Suspected of 'Helping' Authorities Killed

TA2106082489 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] In Nabulus, a 50-year-old Arab man, Hasan Shu'ub, from the village of Kur in the Tulkarm District, was shot dead. Unknown assailants shot him in the Nabulus casbah. He was seriously wounded, transferred to hospital, and died of his wounds. The Israeli army and the police have started an investigation.

Our correspondent Arye Gus quotes Nabulus residents as saying that the man was suspected of helping Israeli authorities. After the murder, most of the shops in the area were closed down. Youths in the casbah threw stones at soldiers.

Update on Incidents in Territories 20 Jun

TA2106130089 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 21 Jun 89 p 12

[Report by Mikhal Sela' and David Makovsky]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] A general strike paralysed the West Bank and the Gaza Strip yesterday, but there were relatively few clashes with troops. [passage omitted]

IDF [Israel Defense Forces] troops yesterday raided a number of West Bank villages. Troops in Yattah, south of Hebron, shot and wounded one Palestinian. Another was wounded by troops in the village of Zayta.

In the Gaza Strip, troops shot and wounded one Palestinian at the al-Mughazi refugee camp. In al-Nusayrat, troops wounded an 11-year-old girl with a rubber bullet. [passage omitted]

An Israeli ambulance and taxi were stoned last night as they passed an army installation near the Arab neighbourhood of Bayt Hanina in nothern Jerusalem. No one was injured.

[Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew on 21 June, in a report by Mikhal Qedem and Oren Kohen on page six, reports that a violent confrontation took place between Palestinians and settlers near the village of al-La'ban Sharqiyah [name as published]. According to Arab sources the incident occurred "when a settler who was chasing a boy from the village who had thrown stones at his car began firing shots in the air." A rumor that the boy had been injured spread throughout the village, and the residents set out for the main highway and began hurling stones at passing Israeli vehicles. They shattered the windshields of four cars "and beat three settlers." The army dispersed the riot.

Another incident in which settlers' cars were stoned took place at the Khalil village junction south of Nabulus. In reaction several settlers "returned to the village and commenced hurling stones. They broke several windows and damaged boilers."]

Law Against Banned Groups To Apply in Election

JN2006141589 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Randah Habib dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Our radio has learned that the parliamentary election law article concerning conditions for nomination to the House of Representatives and stipulating that the candidate should not be affiliated with banned organizations will not be changed in any way and will be applied in the upcoming elections scheduled by the end of this year.

It is noteworthy that one of the conditions for accepting a candidate for membership in the House of Representatives is that he should not be affiliated with illegal organizations. According to the law, illegal organizations are parties and bodies whose principles, aims, and objectives contravene the terms of the Constitution.

Several bodies have demanded that either this article be canceled within the parliamentary law amendments being discussed now, or that the rejected candidates be permitted to appeal to the Supreme Court of Justice rather than the district court in the electoral constituency in accordance with the law.

The law has given the administrative governor in the constituency the authority to accept or reject the candidacy application after having ascertained that the candidate is qualified or not to run for parliament. The candidate whose application is rejected has the right to appeal against this rejection within 2 days at the electoral constituency district court, which should give its ruling within 3 days.

It should be noted that according to the law, members of the Jordanian Armed Forces who number about 140,000 cannot vote or be elected to parliament. Moreover, political parties have been banned in Jordan since 1957. The only organization that is allowed to exist in Jordan is the Muslim Brotherhood, which is not listed as a political party.

King Addresses Islamic Civilization Academy

JN1906121289 Amman Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 19 Jun

[Text] His majesty the king has called for adopting a middle-of-the-road method of thinking, a principle emphasized by the Almighty in the holy Koran. This principle, his majesty said, is based on deep vision and scrutiny and choosing the middle as the best among all other choices.

His majesty was addressing the opening session of the seventh conference of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilization Research-Ahl-al-Bayt Foundation at the University of Jordan today.

His majesty urged for recalling the Islamic noble teachings which enlighten the nation's path towards achieving its goals.

Seventy-eight delegates from Arab and Islamic nations are participating in the 5-day conference, which is also attended by a group of Muslim scholars and intellectuals. The conference is being organized in cooperation with the Washington-based International Institute for Islamic Thought.

Merchants Discuss Economic Problems

JN2106090489 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 21 Jun 89 p 11

[By Muhammad Amin]

[Text] A meeting was held at the Amman Chamber of Commerce yesterday and attended by a large number of Jordanian merchants, representatives of various trade sectors, and members of the Amman Chamber of Commerce, to discuss the economic and trade situation in the Kingdom with the aim of emerging with specific recommendations to be submitted to the officials in charge.

Muhammad 'Asfur, chairman of the Jordanian Chamber of Commerce, delivered a speech at the outset of the meeting in which he reviewed economic developments over the last year. He referred to the government decisions and measures that were taken to solve some emergency problems, tackle the financial crisis, and to adapt to the new situation. He also spoke about the economic reform program for the next 5 years that was set in cooperation with the IMF. 'Asfur pointed out that this program, whose details have not yet been specified, has given the private sector in Jordan a leading role in various fields and considered it the motivating force for the process of redressing the course of Jordan's economy. He added: However, this program did not include a clear definition of this role, its tasks, or duties to contribute to the success of this program and to achieve its aspired objectives.

He said that the Amman Chamber of Commerce has called for holding a series of meetings with several trade and economic figures with the aim of exchanging opinions on all issues and problems currently facing the Jordanian economy. He said that the time is now ripe to define the role of the private sector in general and of the trade sector in particular during the coming stage of economic action.

He said that it has become necessary to define the tasks and action that should be assigned to the private sector within the framework of the economic reform program, and what the government should do to provide the private sector with the necessary legislation, measures, and economic atmosphere to enable it to respond and shoulder its responsibilities in the best possible way. He

said that the problems and issues that might result from the implementation of the aforementioned economic reform program should be clarified.

Following this, an important discussion took place on various problems affecting the trade sector. It was agreed that these problems should be included in a working paper which the Amman Chamber of Commerce will be entrusted to submit to the competent authorities, which will follow them up and try to solve them. The discussion focused on the importance of securing foreign currency for specific and fixed prices to finance letters of credit for the importation of basic commodities, particularly foodstuffs and items used in Jordanian industries.

Some speakers pointed out that the commercial banks do not now meet the needs of the private sector regarding opening letters of credit in accordance with the official prices that are declared by the Central Bank of Jordan [CBJ]. They said that some banks demand a much higher price than the official price. At the same time, they stipulate that the official currency price should be registered on official documents. The speakers said that this difference in prices is not recognized by the Income Tax Department, and that consequently, the merchant suffers a double loss. Some merchants demanded that the CBJ should underwrite credits granted by commercial banks in a manner that would allow the transfer of most of the banks' foreign currency revenues to the CBJ so that it can play its role in securing the basic needs.

One of the speakers called for setting up committees to specify the basic commodities needed by Jordan and for placing restrictions on importing nonessential commodities. Other speakers referred to the importance of allowing the moneychangers' sector to resume work, which will facilitate the acquisition of foreign currency instead of resorting to the black market, which is prospering day after day.

Merchants also said that commodities priced by the Ministry of Supply, especially foodstuffs and car spare parts, are often sold for less than the cost price, because pricing takes place in accordance with the official dollar price, while payment to cover the credits is made in accordance with the black market prices.

One mercha t called for a stable price of the dollar, even though this price would be relatively high, because under the current circumstances—the presence of different prices and nonabidance by the official price—merchants are no longer able to import commodities, pointing out that reserves of most commodities have begun to drop and that certain commodities will disappear from the market if they are not imported. He called for an immediate end to this problem, explaining that the merchant will be made a scapegoat for the rising prices which will lead to the absence of many items from the market, and he will be held responsible for what is happening, although in actual fact the merchant is not responsible.

One of the merchants who participated in the meeting said that what is required now is to restore confidence between citizens and officials and to draw up a clear-cut policy. He added that the ailment must be diagnosed before an effective remedy can be found.

Another merchant said that the pricing of tenders should be reconsidered, because many merchants have lost much as a result of the difference between tender prices and the actual cost.

He added that tenders should be priced in foreign currency to avoid fluctuations and loss.

A third merchant stressed the importance of consultations and dialogue with the officials, pointing out that merchants have proved that the adoption of superincumbent decisions will harm the interests of the country. He also concentrated on the importance of a media campaign to limit consumption.

A trader in electric appliances said this sector's problems are limited to the ban on the import of certain items, which are considered luxury items, and the rise in custom fees from 68 percent to 121 percent. He said that while prices of goods have risen by 89 percent, the consumers' purchasing power has declined. As a result, he said, this sector's sales have dropped considerably. He said that this large sector constitutes part of the trade sector, which has a large number of employees and workers, and that any reduction in the work of this sector will affect these employees and workers.

One of the merchants called for establishing a public shareholding company for moneychangers with several branches to exchange foreign currency.

Another speaker also referred to the importance of increasing the number of Jordanian universities, as well as their capacity, in order to save great amounts of money spent on higher education for Jordanians abroad. He also asked that specific rules for importing and financing be drawn up.

One merchant said that suspending the issuance of import licenses pending a list of priorities for imports may limit the desire for black market currency.

Officials Discuss Hard Currency Shortage Problems

JN2006121489 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic
17 Jun 89 pp 1, 19

[Text] Amman—Within the framework of searching for ways and means to tackle the difficult local economic situation, senior officials continue to hold almost daily meetings in Amman to discuss the problems resulting from the tremendous shortage of foreign currency.

The expanded meetings held during the past 2 days concentrated on two problems facing Jordan which constitute a source of growing concern for its officials. These

are the way to secure hard currency for the importation of raw materials required for industry and the way to provide hard currency for students studying abroad.

Several ideas were proposed during the past few days in a bid to redress this problem. These included obliging every foreign visitor to exchange a certain amount of dollars at the official rate upon arrival in the country and to pay his hotel bill in dollars.

A responsible source said Jordan needs $700 million this year to remedy the crisis, but has recently received only $200 million from some sisterly Arab states.

In a related development, the price of the dollar in the black market rose to 670 fils yesterday, while the Central Bank of Jordan fixed it at 571.1-577.1 fils.

In Kuwait, the Jordanian dinar was changed for 475 Kuwaiti fils at the accredited moneychangers, thus registering a further drop against the Kuwaiti dinar.

Water Grant Agreement With EEC Signed 20 Jun

JN2006202189 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] The agreement on the grant provided by the EEC totaling 1.875 million [Jordanian] dinars as an EEC contribution to financing the search for ground water sources in al-Azraq basin was signed at the Ministry of Planning today.

This project seeks to conduct a study on the quantity and quality of water in the medium and deep layers of the ground in this basin within the framework of Jordan's plan to complete studies of water basins in Jordan.

The agreement was signed for Jordan by Planning Minister Dr Ziyad Fariz. (Christian Valkovsky), head of the EEC mission accredited to Jordan, signed for the EEC.

Israeli Helicopters, 'Warplanes' Conduct Raids

Helicopters in South, Al-Biqa'

NC2106060889 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] The Israeli occupation authorities have escalated their land and air attacks on areas in the south and western al-Biqa'. Two Israeli helicopters raided Bi'r al-Dahr and the hills overlooking Zillaya, Yuhmur, and Qilya in western al-Biqa'. During the 2-hour raid the helicopters used heavy machineguns and air-to-surface missiles. In the meantime Israeli artillery shelled the same area.

Two other helicopters raided the Jun'um plain, north of Shab'a, and the western slopes of Mount Hermon for 30 minutes, dropping dozens of flares.

'Warplanes' in Al-Damur

NC2106095089 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0938 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Israeli warplanes raided armed positions in al-Damur and the surrounding areas a short time ago. The planes are still overflying the area.

'Timed Missiles' Explode

NC2106101189 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1100 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Israeli warplanes raided Tilal al-Na'imah and the road leading to Bi'warta road at 1225 this morning. According to security sources, the warplanes dropped timed missiles which exploded after a time. The damages are not yet known.

Israeli warplanes are still carrying out mock raids over the bombed areas, drawing antiaircraft fire.

The enemy's warplanes intensified their flights in the Lebanese skies this morning and frequently broke the sound barrier over the south, the mountain, and the capital.

VOL Reports Details of Raids

NC2106103589 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Israeli warplanes carried out successive raids against positions belonging to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] on the hills of al-Damur, al-Na'imah, and 'Aramun between 1220 and 1305 today.

According to our radio correspondent in the region, six warplanes took part in the raid, three of them carrying out the raids and three providing air cover. The planes used thermal balloons to avoid missiles and drew antiaircraft fire.

In the meantime, Israeli gunboats were monitored off the target area. The coastal road between Beirut and the south was cut during the raids, which were continuing until we entered the studio.

Army, Syrians Exchange Fire in Suq al-Gharb

NC2006185489 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1845 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] The Suq al-Gharb and Dahr al-Wahsh combat lines in the mountain area have been the scene of sporadic clashes between the Lebanese Army positions and the Syrian occupation army positions since 2040. The army positions are coming under artillery, rocket, tank, and anti-armor fire. A number of flares were fired over the combat lines and one artillery shell fell in the town of Bsus.

Syria Halts Arms Supplies to W. Beirut Militias

NC2106061289 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' has pointed out that Syria has decided to stop its arms supplies to the West Beirut militias. He reiterated his country's commitment to the resolutions adopted by the Casablanca summit.

Al-Husayni Denounces Army's Restrictions

NC1906132889 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Excerpt] A number of deputies residing in East Beirut today contacted Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni. They briefed him on the measures imposed by Army personnel in East Beirut when they moved to West Beirut. Commenting on these measures, Speaker al-Husayni said that this act obstructs any solution, particularly since the role of the Chamber of Deputies and the deputies is the basic part of any solution regarding both preparation and endorsement of a document on constitutional reforms and election of a new president of the republic. This hostile act, he said, is aimed directly and particularly against the deputies residing in East Beirut and all deputies in general. It is also aimed against the tripartite Arab summit as an answer to the Arab summit resolutions and resolving the Lebanese crisis.

Al-Husayni added: We denounce and condemn this act and affirm the Chamber of Deputies' unity and the solidarity of the deputies which symbolize the Lebanese people's adherence to the unity of their country, coexistence of the Lebanese, role of the Chamber of Deputies in saving the homeland from the ordeal, and confronting the plots aimed at disintegrating and fragmenting the country. He said: We believe that these attempts may obstruct but will not foil a solution. [passage omitted]

Leaders Address Arab Lawyers Union Congress

Al-Asad on Arab Unity, Egypt

JN2006200389 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Excerpts] At 1345 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received the members of the General Secretariat of the Arab Lawyers Union [ALU] and the heads of delegations to the ALU's 17th General Congress. The lawyers were led by ALU Secretary General Faruq Abu-'Isa; Ahmad al-Khawaja, doyen of Egyptian lawyers and ALU president; and Hasan Hamdan, doyen of Syrian lawyers. [passage omitted]

Speaking to the Arab lawyers, the president thanked them for their sentiments and remarks and wished their congress success. The president said: Syria is the country of Arabism, Arab nationalism, and Arab unity. Each Arab citizen should feel that Syria is his own country.

Speaking about Arab unity, the president said: We Arabs may have petty issues and differences between us. However, there should be no differences over unity, on which people must be unanimous. Arab unity is our fate. We should not relent no matter how many obstacles we face in working for Arab unity. If we want to preserve our dignity, rights, interests, and future, then unity is our path and destiny. Arab history proves that no other path leads to all this. Whenever there was unity there was victory, and whenever there was division and isolation there was a setback. This has been proved by our experience, the experience of modern Arab history, and the Arab experience in Spain.

The president said: There are some who counter the call for unity by another call for realism. Some voice this innocently and some others voice it as a pretext to deepen division and isolation.

The president then spoke about the experiment of the Syrian-Egyptian unity and said that the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, which raises the slogan of unity, did not hesitate to support unity when the opportunity arose to effect it. We, the Ba'thists, tried to right the wrongs that were done. We tried to deter reactions to these wrongs. In our opinion, the secession was a cardinal crime, a crime unequalled.

The president said: History proved that when Syria and Egypt, which are the Arab nation's nucleus, met together, there were victories. I do not recall any important victories without such unity.

The president added: For us, unity has always been and will continue to be our aim. All those who say that the mistakes that were made justified secession are either too innocent or too evil because mistakes do not justify secession.

Speaking about people's resistance to and continuous struggle against secession, the president said that a violent movement against the secession began 1 and ½ years after the secession but was suppressed. After another 1 and ½ years, the 8 March revolution was launched and Syria was back on the road to unity.

The president then spoke about unity experiments and said that Syria has always supported unity experiments and is now supporting any unity between any two Arab countries, no matter how deep differences might be between Syria and these countries.

The president said: Unity is the only salvation for the Arabs and we will never relent or tire of calling for unity. If Europe, which is composed of different nations with historical enmities, is heading for political unity, is it not natural for us to call for unity among ourselves? We are one nation and we speak the same language. We share the same history, future, and fate.

The president said: The Arabs realized their most important victories when they were united. When Syria and Egypt were united, the Arabs triumphed over the crusaders. The crusaders were not the Christians but the Europeans who decided to invade and occupy our countries. They called themselves the crusaders but they killed Christian Arabs as well as Muslims in Jerusalem.

Speaking about inter-Arab relations, the president called for seeking a way to solve differences in a brotherly Arab spirit. He said: We can do that if we base our political action against the background of our Arabism and if we are aware of the dangers that are besetting our nation in facing the challenges that confront us.

The president said: My remarks about the Arab conditions are not meant to induce desperation. I do not despair and I will never be pessimistic. I am convinced that optimism, determination, and patience is the path of victory and of realizing aims, especially unity.

The president added: We are proud of our people in Egypt. I will continue what I began in Casablanca with President Husni Mubarak, who was my friend and comrade-in-arms in the [Syrian-Egyptian] united state. We will not be far from one another because we want to serve the interests of Syria, Egypt, and the Arab nation.

The president made it clear that the nations that contributed toward building human civilizations and which glorified their history with their deeds did not necessarily have big populations. So many small nations have been contributors to building civilizations. The Arabs were not numerous but they brought culture and science to the world and were strong in their unity, faith, and determination to realize their basic rights and to exercise their will.

Speaking about the situation in Lebanon, the president explained the phases of the Lebanese crisis and Syria's pan-Arab position. He said: Lebanon is Arab and Syria is Arab. Syria cannot stand idly by vis-a-vis the afflictions of the Lebanese brothers. He said that from the first day of its entry into Lebanon, Syria has been encouraging dialogue to reach national reconciliation. Syria entered Lebanon under emotional stress and under pressure from the Lebanese popular and official bodies. You cannot separate what is related to the Lebanese from that which is related to the Syrians and the Arabs in general. If Israel controls Lebanon in its well-known conditions, it will be able to dismember the Arab homeland. He said: Lebanon is Arab and will continue to be Arab and will never be Israeli. Despite the fact that what is happening in Lebanon is emotionally disturbing, the Lebanese situation is clear. Syria and Lebanon are on one side and Israel is on the other side. We hope that personal emotions will not be so sharp as to bypass everything.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the president decorated the ALU organization with the Umayyah Medal, First Order. [passage omitted]

Khaddam on Dangers to Arabs, Lebanon

JN1906193189 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1535 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Speech by Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam on behalf of President Hafiz al-Asad to the opening session of the 17th General Congress of the Arab Lawyers Union in Damascus on 19 June—recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear guests: It gives me pleasure to welcome you in the name of His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and to convey to you his compliments and wishes that your congress be a success. [passage omitted]

Ladies and gentlemen: The world today is witnessing far-reaching and meaningful transformations the likes of which mankind has not experienced before. A new world is being forged in which a spirit of detente and cooperation is supplanting conflict and contradiction—a world without wars to threaten mankind. We hope this kind of world will become a concrete reality and global peace takes root. We look forward to a world free of destructive wars or external forces that exploit and dominate peoples and rob them of their wealth and resources. [passage omitted]

The Arabs must keep an eye on the world of tomorrow if they are to fulfill their cultural role. This requires that marginal conflicts be cast aside and that we rise above existing disagreements and realize the danger inherent in a continued state of disarray and bickering. The need to rise to the level of a pan-Arab struggle is bound up with the future and destiny of the Arabs.

Perhaps the Arabs are now most threatened by two dangers: an intrinsic one of inter-Arab bickering, fragmentation, and division; and the menace of Zionism. As for the first one, the phenomenon of regional fanaticism and narrow outlooks constitute a danger that must be confronted. The predominance of regional interests over supreme pan-Arab interests and seeking short-term regional gains has led to squandering and abuse of resources and contributed to breaking taboos and violating sanctities under the pretext of national sovereignty without regard to the pan-Arab interests and considerations of belonging to one Arab nation.

A parochial outlook on things has been the trap set for the Arabs to abort the movement of Arab unity. It is unity that guarantees the Arab nation with the possibility of survival. Unity alone is the fortress that protects the homeland from external dangers or internal erosions. [passage omitted] It behooves those who have been blinded by narrow regional concerns to understand that any country, regardless of its human, economic, or military clout, will still remain powerless to singlehandedly face fateful domestic and external challenges. Those who place obstacles before Arab unity and supplant a pan-Arab orientation with a regional one and think that life begins with them are losing their way and making it easier for the enemies of the Arab nation to undermine its pan-Arab goals. If we are to tackle the dangers facing us, we have to undertake an overall reassessment of the Arab state of affairs so as to enhance common Arab action and collective Arab responsibility. We must also see to it that no single Arab party on its own makes decisions the consequences of which extend to the entire Arab nation. [passage omitted]

We must understand that we are facing dangers in the east and west of the Arab homeland. We must make sure that our responsibilities are shared collectively so that we may ward off harm and enable our nation to put its feet on the right path of Arab unity. The other danger threatening the Arabs, their fate, and existence is the Zionist danger. It follows that all of us should be aware of this danger and grasp the aims of the enemy. Should we fail to grasp this danger early enough, its realization when it is too late will cost the Arab nation immense suffering and the coming generations will pay an exorbitant price for a mistake caused by a miscalculation of fathers and forefathers.

The Zionist call for establishing a state of Greater Israel from the Nile to the Euphrates is no longer a secret. The danger of this call is that it is not a political trend, but a religious conviction—and even an order by God to the Israelites to build the state in the promised land as they claim in their Torah. Hence, the Zionist movement has linked the political trend with the religious conviction, where the trend is based on formulating the steps leading to the achievement of the religious conviction.

Israel has refused, and still refuses, to determine and declare its borders because the borders of the state are determined by the Torah and the borders of the phase are determined by the military ability to expand and annex territories.

Arab awareness of these facts must compel them to mass their material and moral resources to confront that danger, and not to give concessions or bargain over territory and rights. Employing resources in the wrong direction or failing to guide and teach the generation about the nature of the Israeli danger will make the Arab nation lose the capability to defend its survival at the proper time.

At the time when the Arabs talk too much about peace and become active for its sake and when some of them behave as if peace is forthcoming, the Israeli enemy strengthens its fighting capabilities, hardens its political stands, and unites its internal energies. For each Arab concession, a rigid and intransigent Israeli stand emerges.

The endeavor for peace must not be isolated from rebuilding the Arab situation and consolidating Arab political, military, economic, and scientific resources. Then, and only then, will peace have another meaning—a meaning that is based on the comprehensive liberation of every inch of the homeland and the full restoration of the Palestinian Arab people's rights, including their right to repatriation, self-determination, and establishing their state in Palestine. [passage omitted]

Even though we have made substantial ground in building our strength, we must not ignore the growth in the enemy's fighting and technical capabilities and the amount of aid it receives from the United States of America and others. This compels us to exert more efforts; make more sacrifices; and shoulder the responsibilities, which the brothers should have shouldered with us.

And even though the enemy has managed to build a military power which we have not been able to match, we have weapons that the enemy cannot match. These include the weapon of martyrdom. [applause] The slogan of martyrdom or victory, espoused by the leader of our people, became engraved in the minds and hearts of the sons of Syria and the Arab militants. [passage omitted]

Our Palestinian Arab people's intifadah [uprising] in Palestine and the confrontations staged by our kinfolk in the Golan have paved the way before a serious change in favor of the Arab nation.

The state of steadfastness against the ugliest forms of oppressive and terroristic measures, and taking the initiative to confront the enemy over every inch in Palestine have constituted a significant turning point that added a new capability to our strategic capabilities. This capability is demonstrated in the popular awakening and the comprehensive mass confrontation of occupation in every corner, street, and house on the land of Palestine.

The intifadah has confirmed two facts. The first is the impossibility of coexistence between the aggressor and the the victim. The second is the drop in importance of military resources when compared to the determination, the resolve, and the ability to sacrifice, be patient, and offer martyrs.

Nowadays, Arabs in all their
give more effective and seri countries are called upon to
intifadah in Palestine and to dous support to our people's
factor in this conflict. Greet what confirms the pan-Arab
ple—children, men, and wor tings to you, O valiant peo-
estine, the Golan, and sou men; old and young in Pal-
[passage omitted] uthern Lebanon. [applause]

Syria is with you because the
cause. It has been Syria's nat Palestinian cause is Syria's
gence of the cause. Syria wil tional cause since the emer-
objectives to become a subje ll not allow your hopes and
vering. The land belongs to ct for bargaining or maneu-
sacred than any transient gai the homeland. It is more
tant than any words that are in. Freedom is more impor-
are made here and there. Sy being said or promises that
with you and will prepare fo ria will continue to struggle
Your Arab nation's setback wor our common objectives.
nation will defeat the aggres will not last long. Y ur Arab
to the fact that your nation ssor. History stands witness
defeated forever. [applause] is a nation that cannot be

Syria's faith in the unity, co
Arab character of the Pale mprehensiveness, and pan-
assume the burdens it assu stinian cause has made it
which it is being subjected mes and the pressures to
attempts to compartmentali d. Syria has rejected the
demned and continues to co ize the cause. It has con-
consequence the isolation o ndemn all acts that have as
unilateral tackling of the cau f the struggle cause, or the
whole. Either we regain all use. Right is an indivisible
martyrs for the sake of vi ll the rights, or we die as
omitted] ictory. [applause] [passage

Ladies and gentlemen, if t
suffering from the tribulation he Palestinian people are
and the loss of a homeland, th ns of occupation, dispersal,
who are threatened with dism here is another Arab people
perdition. These people are nemberment, dispersal, and
Lebanon is now experiencing e our people in Lebanon.
created by French colonialis a domestic crisis that was
this fraternal country. Follow sm within the structure of
colonialism set up a sectarian wing World War I, French
nurtured it so that it might be regime in Lebanon. France
within the body of the entire come a bomb that explodes
behind this had not been Leba Arab nation. The objective
of the entire region to take anon but the fragmentation
[passage omitted] revenge on Arab history.

During the stage of the pres
August to 22 September last sidential elections from 18
Beirut obstructed these electi year, some parties in East
covet power, while others fe ions. Some of these parties
authority because this mea ar the establishment of an
account. Contrary to all pro ns they will be taken to
norms, a military governm cedures and constitutional
which resigned while the othe ent was formed—half of
remains of Lebanon, not hea r half seeks to destroy what
helming majority of the Leb ding the will of the over-
legitimate government. banese which supports the

The military clique detonated the military situation in the hope that this would open the door to foreign intervention in Lebanon so that this foreign intervention might enable this clique to impose a sectarian regime and liquidate the Lebanese nationalists.

However, this will never take place. The nationalists in Lebanon will not be defeated [applause], and no party or force will be capable of making the cliques of agents impose their will on the overwhelming majority of their people.

Ladies and gentlemen, this is the crisis Lebanon is facing: a sectarian regime, an absence of national allegiance, an overwhelming majority which lacks the right to equality in its homeland, and a minority which believes that allegiance is to the foreigners. It believes that dealing with the foreigner will secure its continued hegemony and control.

Division cannot continue. Lebanon's unity is a course over which there should be no bargaining, irrespective of the forces which stand behind the sedition in Lebanon. A minority will not succeed in dismembering Lebanon, or in imposing partitioning on it. Those who seek to encourage this minority and who are dealing with Israel should realize that it is difficult to defeat the Lebanese people who defeated Israel. Those who believe that they can maintain the state of injustice against the overwhelming majority of the Lebanese and encourage the sectarian system should give up this thinking. Lebanon's unity and the unity and the Arab affiliation of its people will never be defeated.

We call on all the Lebanese not to continue fighting. We also call on them to hold a national dialogue to end the domestic crisis and attain accord as they have no other alternative to dialogue and accord. [passage omitted]

We hope that the Arab tripartite committee succeeds in implementing the Casablanca summit resolution. We will exert all our efforts to implement this decision which was based on a clear visualization of the Lebanese crisis. [passage omitted]

Al-Ahmar Confers With Sudanese Officials

Meets Nasirite Party Leader

JN2006125089 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received Taha al-Mirghani, secretary general of the Nasirite Arab Socialist Party in Sudan, this morning. During the meeting, they discussed relations between the Ba'th party and the Nasirite party, ways to promote them, the current situation and difficulties in Sudan, topics under discussion in the Arab arena, and the role required from the national and progressive Arab forces to confront the Zionist plan against the Palestine question.

The two sides also stressed the importance of Arab unity as well as the need to mobilize the Arab masses to continue struggle and achieve that unity, which is the principal mission of the pan-Arab forces in the face of challenges threatening our nation and its future.

Comrade al-Ahmar also stressed Syria's support for the Lebanese people to achieve a national solution to their crisis based on political reform for the Lebanese system in order to preserve Lebanon's Arabism, independence, and national unity.

Brother al-Mirghani also affirmed his party's appreciation for Syria's pan-Arab, principled, and firm policy under comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad toward the Arab nation's causes. He called for strengthening Syria as it is the fortress of Arab struggle against the imperialist and Zionist designs.

Receives UDNF Secretary General

JN2006201589 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Damascus—Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, this evening received Mr Muhammad 'Uthman Siraj, secretary general of the Union of Democratic National Forces [UDNF] in Sudan. During the meeting, talks centered on relations between the Ba'th party and the UDNF. Talks also centered on developments in the Arab arena, especially the Lebanese and Sudanese. Comrade al-Ahmar affirmed the principled Ba'th party stand on the side of both Sudan and Lebanon to realize the struggle tasks during this stage which would preserve the unity, Arab identity, and independence of Lebanon, and enable the Sudanese people to overcome the obstacles in their way, especially finding a solution to the situation in the south. This would strengthen the unity and Arab role of Sudan.

Mr Siraj called on the national democratic and Arab factions to stand by Syria under the leadership of the comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, to confront the imperialist and Zionist conspiracies which target Arab struggle issues.

Afghanistan

Yunis Khalis: Kabul Victory Claim 'Propaganda'

BK2106044089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0421 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Islamabad, June 21 (AFP)—The chief of the fundamentalist Hezb-e Eslami Afghan resistance group has labeled as "pure propaganda" Kabul's claim that it had broken the mujahidin's prolonged siege of Jalalabad.

Yunis Khalis told reporters here Tuesday that guerrilla forces had not moved from their positions surrounding Jalalabad, the third-largest city in Afghanistan, despite allegations Monday by the Afghan Government that the four-month siege had ended and its Soviet-backed soldiers were "victorious."

Troops of Mr. Khalis' faction constitute the principal element among the guerrilla forces taking part in the siege, which began in February.

The mujahidin also said Tuesday that they had downed a Soviet-made MiG-21 jet fighter in the Darunta area to the west of Jalalabad and had taken the two pilots prisoner.

They added that the plane was destroyed Monday by a U.S.-made Stinger missile while it was carrying out a bombing raid on resistance positions.

Sayyaf on 'Negative Propaganda'

BK2106084989 Islamabad Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] The prime minister of the Islamic interim government of Afghanistan, Mr 'Abdul Rab Sayyaf, has said the mujahidin have conducted successful operations and predicted more victories on the battlefront against the Kabul regime forces.

In an interview with the AFGHAN NEWS AGENCY, he said they are advancing and have captured many strategic posts in Jalalabad. He expressed his displeasure over the negative propaganda being launched by the mass media of some countries which have totally overlooked the mujahidin victories at Jalalabad. Mr Sayyaf attributed the mujahidin victories to their fighting under the unified command. He said the interim government secretariat has been functioning inside Afghanistan since the first week of May.

Najibullah Visits Air Force Installations

LD2006195289 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Esteemed Najibullah, president of the Republic of Afghanistan and supreme commander of the Armed Forces, this morning visited Air Force and air defense installations.

According to a report by the BAKHTAR military section, esteemed Najibullah, accompanied by Lieutenant General Shahnawaz Tanay, minister of defense; Lieutenant General Muhammad Aslam Watanjar, minister of internal affairs; and Lieutenant General Ghulam Faruq Yal Qubi, minister of state security, arrived around 1000 and was welcomed by Lieutenant General 'Abdul Qadir Aqa, commander of the Air Force and Air Defense Directorate and leader of the delegation representing these forces. Esteemed Najibullah then went to the command, dispatch, and administration areas and observed the heroic activities of pilots who courageously defend the independence and territorial integrity of the country and interest of the people.

At a meeting with the commanders and delegations from the Air Force and Air Defense directorate, Esteemed Najibullah gave the necessary instructions about improving living conditions for the pilots, officers, and men.

'President' Mojadeddi Visits Paktia, Lowghar

BK2006142489 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1400 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] The president of Afghanistan's interim Islamic government, Prof Sebghatullah Mojadeddi, has made a 3-day visit to Afghanistan. He visited Zazi in Paktia Province, Azrow and Do Bandi in Lowgar Province, and other areas. He inspected the positions and bases of the mujahidin and met with the people to discuss their problems.

BAKHTAR Updates Military Situation 20 Jun

LD2006065289 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0500 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Kabul, June 19 BAKHTAR—The extremist groups backed by the Eleventh Corp of Pakistan fired yesterday rockets on the residential areas of Jalalabad City, Nangarhar Province, bordering Pakistan, as a result of which two civilians were martyred and three others wounded and four residential houses destroyed as well, said an authorized source of the Armed Forces of the country to a BAKHTAR correspondent.

Thus the Armed Forces of the country stationed in the province resorted to counter attacks resulted in killing of 46 extremists and injuring 67 others. Pakistani militarists and Saudi Arabia Wahhabis are among those killed. A large amount of arms and munitions of the enemy were demolished.

According to another report the extremists launched heavy missiles on residential areas of Khowst Grand District resulted in wounding three persons from the Armed forces.

Likewise, twenty five extremists including their four ring-leaders were crushed and nine others injured in Khowst by the government Armed Forces as well.

According to another report from Qandahar Province eight extremists were killed and eleven others got injuries in the surroundings of Qandahar Province as a result of the mopping up operations carried out by the Armed Forces.

Another report from Herat Province says that five civilians were killed and one other wounded due to the firing of missiles on residential areas of Herat by extremists.

The Armed Forces carried out mopping up operations in Laghman and Herat Provinces in the past two days resulting in crushing of fourteen high-way robbers and thirteen others wounded. A great number of arms and munitions of the enemy were destroyed. Six vehicles and a tractor carrying ammunitions and anti-state leaflets were seized by the security forces in Helmand Province as well.

Besides the Armed Forces of the Republic of Afghanistan discovered a large amount of assorted weapons and ammunition, stored by extremists supported by Pakistani militarists and Saudi Wahhabis yesterday in Shakar Darreh District, Kabul Province. The main goal of extremists by storing such harmful weapons is to disturb the peaceful life of the people there.

BAKHTAR military correspondent reports that the weapons consisted of 30 rockets, two boxes of hand grenades, 15 boxes of anti-personnel mines, 160 shells of recoilless guns, 55 boxes of various kind of bullets and 4,000 bullets of heavy guns.

The internal clashes increase by each passing day among different extremist groupings upon robbery of the stolen goods.

According to a report severe internal clashes took place recently between the so-called Jamiyat and Islamic groupings in Tagab District as a result of which eleven persons attached to the so-called Islamic group were killed and a number of others sustained injuries.

Also, bloody clashes have recently occurred between the extremist groups of Gulbuddin and Rabbani in the related areas of the district of Emam Saheb, Konduz Province as a result of which sixty one persons were killed from both sides, reports BAKHTAR military reporter.

The clashes took place at a time when Salim, one of the ringleaders of Gulbuddin extremist group dissociated himself from Gulbuddin group and joined its rival group, Rabbani. As a result Gulbuddin's people attacked Rabbani's groups which resulted in the death of 21 persons from Gulbuddin and 40 persons from Rabbani's groups. Eleven innocent civilians were also the victims of this incident.

More on Rebel Internecine Clashes

LD2006203389 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Recently hostile groups of extremists have been in internecine clashes causing heavy losses of life. The military section of BAKHTAR reports that as a result of bloody clashes between the Gulbuddin and Rabbani groups in Balkh District of Balkh Province, and Tagab and Nejrab Districts of Parvan Province, seven people were killed and eight others seriously wounded.

Similarly, in clashes between Gulbuddin and Rabbani groups eight people were killed and four others seriously wounded, in the Alisheng District of Laghman Province and in Badghis Province.

According to another report, as a result of clashes between Gulbuddin, Rabbani, and Mohammadi groups in (Zarlmala) District of Paktia Province and in Gozareh and Owbeh Districts of Herat Province, 14 people from the belligerent groups have been killed and nine others wounded.

'Extremists' Attacks, Armed Forces Response Noted

LD2006175889 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Pakistani-supported extremist groups yesterday [19 June] launched heavy weapons against the airport, the Kameh and Sorkh Rud Districts, and Jalalabad city from behind the lines supported by Pakistan's XI Corps. As a result, three members of the Armed Forces were martyred and five civilians and two security personnel were wounded. The military section of the BIA [BAKHTAR INFORMATION AGENCY] filed a report which said that the units and companies of the Armed Forces in Nangarhar Province in retaliation killed 43 of the warmongers and wounded 65 others. A number of Pakistani militarists and Saudi Wahhabis are among the killed and wounded. The source added that two [name indistinct] units, seven missile units, and five ammunition caches were destroyed, along with 18 vehicles carrying weapons and ammunition, nine mortars, four rocket launchers, 126 missiles, and several other enemy weapons.

According to another report, 15 enemy troops were killed by the Armed Forces units and companies in Khowst Major-District in retaliation for attacks by the Pakistani-supported extremist groups. Twenty others were wounded. Three extremists were killed and four of their strongholds were destroyed during combat operations mounted in Laghman Province. Three members of the Armed Forces were also wounded in these incidents.

The security situation in other regions and provinces of the country as a whole is calm—and normal state and private traffic is moving along the majority of highways.

UN Group Receives Notes of Pakistani Violations

Notices 563-566

LD0806075189 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0424 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] Kabul, June 7, BAKHTAR—Notes Number 563 to 566 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan on violations by Pakistan of the provisions of the Geneva Accords were handed over to the UN Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP) here on Tuesday.

Attention of UNGOMAP on the extremists rocket attacks on Kabul as a result of which a number of civilians were killed or wounded is focussed in note Number 563. The note further states that Pakistan by trampling the Geneva accords arms extremists to commit such inhumane actions against the innocent people.

Precise information on 22 instances of Pak's violations from Article 2, Document Number 1 of the Geneva accords were provided in notes Number 564-565 to the mission.

The notes ask UNGOMAP that as per Para 7, Document Number 4, of the Geneva accords assess those violations mentioned and convey results to the concerned sides immediately.

Notices 567-569

LD1006114989 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0418 GMT 9 Jun 89

[Text] Kabul, June 8, BAKHTAR—Notes Number 567 to 569 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan on violations by Pakistan of the provisions of the Geneva accords were submitted to the Office of the UN Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP) here on Wednesday.

Information on 10 instances of Pak's violations of the Geneva accords, including existence of extremist military training camps in the Pakistani territory, arming of extremists with lethal armaments and ground to ground rockets and sending extremists inside Afghanistan to commit subversive activities here are given to the mission.

The notes ask UNGOMAP that as per Para 7, Document Number 4 of the Geneva accords assess the said violations and convey results to the sides concerned immediately.

Notices 570-572

LD1006152589 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0415 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Text] Kabul, June 9, BAKHTAR—Three more notes from Pak's 570 to 572 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on over violations of the Geneva agreements were handed on May 22 to the UNGOMAP office in Kabul.

These notes covered, on the whole, 22 instances of flagrant violations by Pakistan of the Paragraph 7 Document No 4 of the provisions of the Geneva accords. The notes have drawn the attention of the UN team to the fact that Pakistan supplies the opposition extremist groups assorted weapons including surface-to-surface rockets, anti-personnel mines, explosive materials and lethal weapons. The notes have asked the UN mission to investigate the causes and to inform the concerned parties the soonest of the results.

The Pak's military authorities have grossly violated 4418 times of the provisions of the Geneva accords of which the UNGOMAP headquarters have duly been notified through 572 notes to look into the matter and to inform the sides concerned of the findings.

Notices 572-574

LD1106082789 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0424 GMT 11 Jun 89

[Text] Kabul, June 10, BAKHTAR—Notes Number 572 to 574 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan on violations by Pakistan of the provisions of the Geneva accords were handed over to the UN Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP) here on Friday.

In the Note Number 572 a list consisting six blatant instances of Pakistani violations of Article 2, Document Number 1 of the Geneva accords is provided to the mission.

Information on the Koda Kheyl military training camp, 58 km northwest of Peshawar, where extremists are trained, are provided to the UNGOMAP in Note Number 574. The note further indicates that creation of such camps are in complete contradiction with the provisions of the Geneva accords.

The notes ask UNGOMAP that it according to the Paragraph 7, Document Number 4 of the Geneva accords assess the said violations and convey results of its findings to the concerned sides instantly.

Notices 575-577

LD1206074689 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0427 GMT 12 Jun 89

[Text] Kabul, June 11, BAKHTAR—Notes Number 575 to 577 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan on irresponsible violations by Pakistan of the provisions of the Geneva accords were submitted to the United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP) here on Saturday.

Information on 2 instances of flagrant Pakistani violations from Article 2, Document Number 1 of the Geneva accords was given to the mission.

Also, adequate information on the existence of hundreds of extremists military training camps where extremists are trained and later sent into Afghanistan, which is in complete contradiction with the Paras 11 and 12, Article 2, Document Number 1 of the provisions of the Geneva accords, to commit subversive activities here are provided ito the UNGOMAP.

The Saatan [name as received] military training camp where 300 extremists are taking instruction in the use of armaments is one of the newly established camps located 32 km south-west of Parachinar.

The notes ask the UNGOMAP that on the basis of Para 7, Document 4 of the Geneva accords assess the said violations and convey results of its findings to the concerned sides immediately.

India

Gandhi Says Chinese Unrest 'Internal Problem'

BK2006163389 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Excerpts] The prime minister has sought the people's cooperation in the endeavor to achieve self-sufficiency in various sectors of the economy. He said people should demonstrate unity against the forces of destabilization and help the country march forward. Mr Rajiv Gandhi was speaking in Angul in Orissa today after dedicating to the nation the country's largest alumina-aluminum complex. The AIR [All India Radio] correspondent, Kedar Mohanty, reports the 2,408-crore-rupee complex of the public sector National Aluminum Company [NALCO] has five units spread over four locations. [passage omitted on company's performance]

In his speech, Mr Gandhi praised the scientists and the engineers for making NALCO the pride of the nation. He said the recent testing of the Agni missile has proved our technological potential despite protests from super powers. [passage omitted]

During a brief stopover at Raipur before going to Orissa, Mr Gandhi told newsmen that the students unrest in China is that country's internal problem and India has nothing to worry about it.

Replying to another question about Sri Lanka, the prime minister said India is committed to its responsibilities as envisaged in the India-Sri Lanka agreement.

Comments on Opposition, Missile

BK2106031089 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Dedicating the 2,408-crore-rupees National Aluminium Company at Angul to the nation, the prime minister reaffirmed his government's commitment to pursue the path of self-reliance to build a modern and vibrant India. Mr Gandhi regretted that the Janata Dal leaders for their narrow political gains wanted the country to compromise on the matters pertaining to security and self-reliance. They had joined hands with the foreign powers who had threatened and pressurized India not to go ahead with the launching of Agni [medium-range ballistic missile]. Mr Rajiv Gandhi asserted that India refused to succumb to such pressures and successfully launched the missile. Now that the entire nation is taking pride in it, the Janata Dal leaders have started welcoming it, he said.

Launch of INSAT-1D Postponed; 'Accident' Cited

BK2006125989 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] The launching of INSAT-1D satellite scheduled for the 29th of this month has been postponed following an accident during the mating of the spacecraft to the Delta launch vehicle at Kennedy Space Center in the United States. An official press release said in New Delhi today that some damage has been caused to INSAT-1D. The new date for launching will be fixed after necessary corrections and testing.

Commerce Minister Departs for Soviet Trade Talks

BK1706162989 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Jun 89

[Text] India's trade target with the Soviet Union for this year has almost been met. Official sources in New Delhi say that the amount of trade already contracted or agreed upon for contract has touched the proposed 7,000 crore rupee mark.

The Commerce Minister, Mr Dinesh Singh, arrives in Moscow tomorrow to discuss with the Soviet leaders how the level of trade can be further increased.

Trade Target Reached

BK2006032889 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] The commerce minister, Mr Dinesh Singh, who is now in the Soviet Union, has begun the 3-day long talks with the Soviet leaders on ways to further increase the volume of trade between the two countries. Reports say that the trade target of 7,000 crore rupees set by the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and the Soviet president, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, has also been reached. Besides having talks with the Soviet minister for foreign economic relations, Mr Konstantin Katushev, Mr Dinesh Singh is likely to call on Mr Gorbachev tomorrow.

5 Killed in Assam Railway Station Bomb Blast

BK2006125589 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] In Assam, five people were killed when a powerful bomb exploded on a platform of Kokrajhar railway station today. Ten others were injured, four of them seriously. Senior police and civil officials have rushed to the spot. A massive manhunt has been launched for the culprits.

Iran

Hashemi-Rafsanjani on Ties With Soviet Union

LD2006133689 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Excerpts] Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Majlis and the acting commander in chief of the Armed Forces, who is leading a high-ranking delegation, left for Moscow this morning for a friendly and official visit at the invitation of Gorbachev, secretary general of the Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. [passage omitted]

Before leaving Tehran, Hashemi-Rafsanjani was interviewed by our correspondent on the objective of the visit to the USSR.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Now that you are leaving for the Soviet Union, please tell us how you evaluate this visit and what effects it will have on the two countries' future relations.

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. There has been a lengthy preparation for this trip. We were invited by the Soviet Union's two chambers of parliament about 1 or 2 years ago. We accepted the invitation at the time. However, in our evaluation of the situation we thought that the visit would be a formal one, because at the time we were faced with the problem of Afghanistan. The war had reached a situation that one could not say the Soviets were neutral. The situation inside that country itself was not very desirable to us either. Because of these reasons the visit was delayed, until the acceptance of the resolution [598], the withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan, and Gorbachev's move in the USSR created a completely new situation. When we saw that Gorbachev himself became involved in the issue—as the speaker of the parliament there he invited me to visit—we then saw that the issue was serious.

Our evaluation concluded that we can in fact have relations with our big neighbor to serve the interests of the two countries. Of course, whenever we have raised these issues, in the session of the leaders of the Armed Forces, government, Majlis, and among friends, all have evaluated it positively.

Eventually, when his holiness the imam became involved in the issue, we found a new situation. The historic letter that he wrote to Gorbachev was, frankly speaking, an unprecedented event of its kind. And following the positive response of the Soviet leadership vis-a-vis that letter, by sending their own foreign minister and inviting our foreign minister, the issues took a new shape. And in the subsequent stages we understood that they really were serious about strengthening relations.

Anyway we made our decision. Fortunately since making the decision, the two sides have embarked on some good activities. Several delegations were exchanged, our government has been very active in this connection, and several important agreements, which can affect the future of our country and the Soviet Union, too, have been prepared with preliminary talks. Many stagnant or unsolvable problems, which existed in our relations, are moving toward a solution. Particularly—thanks to the possibilities at our disposal now—in order to open a new chapter in the Iran-USSR ties. [sentence as heard] In fact one must say a new chapter, because our relations have never been desirable from the beginning of history up to now. During the Russian empire, they had colonial attitudes. They coveted what was ours. During the Communist era, the ties were never perfect either. Only during the early days of their evolution did they make a positive gesture. After that it was not good. Now we feel, due to what is happening inside the USSR, due to the regional circumstances and because for the first time—after all that history—it is felt that following the Islamic Revolution, Iran has become an independent country which can make its own decisions and make them on the basis of its own interests, the situation is fully appropriate for creating a new line in the history of our relations and ultimately in the history of the region.

[Correspondent] Will there be talks on such economic issues as oil, utilizing technical knowledge, particularly in the field of reconstruction?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] The draft protocols compiled by relevant ministers and mainly pursued by the government, in our opinion, are very extensive and significant works; they are mainly works of infrastructure. There are dams, power stations, railways, the issue of the Caspian Sea, which is highly crucial to us and to the Soviets, border transactions are involved and there is transfer of technology in those sectors in which the Soviets are either on top or have made good advance in the world. The grounds are very extensive indeed. Of course, I must present my evaluation later—God willing—after going there and holding talks. When the outcome is made clear and when we sign the agreements, then we can judge. I see a very good prospect for the issue and I think in view of these two countries' resources, their routes, water borders, the gas and oil pipelines between us, and our closeness, it will be in the interests of the two countries to implement the projects that we are pursuing. We leave the judgement for later.

Another important issue, which is again significant to us, is the fact that a large group of the people in the USSR are Muslims, and we would like to see that the relations we establish with our neighbor leave a positive impact on the living conditions of the Muslims, too. Many things that exist in Iran can have an impact on their life, and what they have can affect our living conditions. In practice, the existence of such a large population of

Muslims in our big neighboring country is one of the motives that can bring the two countries even closer and can also strengthen our cooperation on the basis of religious sentiments.

[Correspondent] Thank you. [end recording]

Prime Minister on Visit

LD2006114189 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Interview with Prime Minister Musavi by unidentified correspondent about Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani's USSR visit; date, place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Mr Musavi, as the Islamic Republic of Iran's prime minister, please comment on the Majlis speaker's trip to the Soviet Union.

[Musavi] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Just as the eminent speaker of the Majlis said, very good preparations have been made for this trip. And, after new movement surfaced for opening this new chapter in Iranian-Soviet relations, the government participated very actively in the matter. We have a very long border—2,500 km—and some of that is bordered by the sea. There are many joint interests between the two countries. And, in practice, using those resources and the expansion of infrastructural installations in particular—in connection with the two countries—can benefit both countries. In connection with our own country, it can lead to our country's economic blossoming. For that reason, very important projects have been subjects of discussion. And, fortunately, the details have been more or less discussed and agreement established. In the current atmosphere, we hope that the honorable Majlis speaker's trip, which is taking place at the invitation of the Soviet leader, can bring matters to fruition.

We believe that the trip will have extraordinary importance for the region. And already, on the basis of the analyses that we have in the mass media and in the commentaries presented, the effects of the trip can be seen. Even before the trip has taken place, on the threshold of the trip, the world is showing a special sensitivity to this matter. We, too, pray that—God willing—the trip will be full of blessings for our nation.

[Correspondent] Thank you.

[Musavi] You are welcome.

Marine Transportation To Expand

LD2006134789 Tehran IRNA in English 1254 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Tehran, June 20, IRNA—Iran and the Soviet Union will expand marine transportation within two weeks through the launching of 2,000-ton 'Iran Bashir' vessel in the Caspian sea waters.

This was announced Monday by Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs Mohammad Javad Iravani currently in Moscow to arrange for the Majlis Speaker Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani's visit to the Soviet Union.

Iravani who was speaking at the end of his second round of talks with Soviet officials including Minister of Foreign Economic Relations Konstantin Katushev said this was the first Iranian vessel moving between the two countries.

Soviet vessels are travelling between the Soviet port of Baku and Iranian ports of Now Shahr and Bandar-e Anzali.

Iran and the Soviet Union have also agreed to expand Ramin (in the southwestern city of Ahvaz) and Shahid Montazeri (in Esfahan) power stations with a total capacity of 1,430 megawatt.

Iravani left here for Moscow Sunday. Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani departed for Moscow this morning accompanied by ministers of foreign affairs and heavy industries and commander of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) at the invitation of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Natural Gas Deal Signed With Bulgaria

LD1706105189 Tehran IRNA in English 1045 GMT 17 Jun 89

[Text] Tehran, June 17, IRNA—Iran has clinched a deal to export one billion cubic meters of natural gas per year to Bulgaria for the next 20 years.

Oil minister Gholamreza Aqazadeh made the announcement upon his return from a four-day visit to Sofia Saturday [17 June].

He also said Iranian gas exports to the Soviet Union—three billion cubic meters per year—would commence on March 22, 1990. Gas exports to Bulgaria would also start next year.

"With the start of gas exports a new chapter will begin in the the way the country earns foreign exchange," the oil minister said.

Iran and Bulgaria had reached basic agreement on the deal and final details would be worked out during the next two months, he added.

The natural gas would be carried by the Igat-1 pipeline which stretches to the Soviet Union and from there to Bulgaria.

Aqazadeh said the pipeline's capacity was 48 million cubic meters per day and that a number of other countries had expressed interest in buying Iranian natural gas.

He did not name these countries but said the ministry was studying their request.

He said gas exports to Bulgaria would eventually replace Iranian oil exports to that country.

In return for gas, Iran would import chemical fertilizers, urea, paper, PVC [polyvinyl chloride], tyres, products needed for the Abadan petrochemical plant which is under reconstruction, as well as crystal.

To help expand domestic distribution of natural gas and exports the Kangan gas refinery is due to become operational in the coming months, the oil minister said.

Meanwhile the ministry is planning to extend the Igat-2 pipeline from Esfahan to Tehran for domestic purposes.

Commentary on 'Expulsion' of Bulgarian Turks

NC1906091189 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1700 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Unattributed commentary: "Oppression of Muslim Turks in Bulgaria"]

[Excerpts] According to reports on the expulsion of Bulgarian citizens of Turkish origin from Bulgaria, the emigration of the Bulgarian Turks to Turkey is continuing. A group of 4,000 individuals has reached Turkey thus far. Meanwhile, hundreds of people have sought refuge in Austria. The interethnic friction in Bulgaria, which began as a result of the integration policy the Bulgarian administration put into effect in 1984, has now gained a political dimension.

Turkey has protested against the ill treatment of the minority Turks in Bulgaria. High-ranking Turkish officials have disclosed that Turkey is prepared to receive the 1.5 million Bulgarian Turks. It is common knowledge that the members of this community, who are Muslims and Turkish speakers, have been under serious pressure from the Bulgarian Government for more than 15 years. The objective of the Bulgarian pressure is to force this Muslim community to completely renounce its cultural characteristics and adopt Bulgarian culture.

The Bulgarian Government has undertaken several initiatives to achieve its objective in the past. According to refugees arriving in Turkey, Bulgarian military units have attacked residential areas inhabited by Muslim Turks several times since the cultural integration policy was put into effect. Many people have been killed or wounded as a result of these attacks.

Political observers have said that the Bulgarian Government's behavior has created a negative reaction in a number of countries in the world. In view of this, the Bulgarian Government has to focus attention on two important points. First, it must take into consideration its undertakings within the framework of the Helsinki agreement. Second, it must realize that if it maintains its inappropriate behavior it will endanger its political and economic relations with the Islamic countries. [passage omitted]

Islamic Students Say No Compromise With West

LD1806133189 Tehran IRNA in English 1235 GMT 18 Jun 89

[Text] Tehran, June 18, IRNA—The Union of University Students' Islamic Associations in a statement released Sunday reiterated Iran's determination not to compromise with the West.

"The Iranian nation will neither compromise nor back away from the principles of the Islamic revolution in its confrontation with the criminal West," the statement said.

The statement came after the return to Tehran of West German and French Ambassadors Armin Freitag and Christian Graeff this week.

Addressing the two ambassadors, the statement said "If you think the passing away of our great imam will provide more room for your return, you should know that every Iranian is a Khomeyni in the confrontation with the criminal West."

The 12-member European Community including France and West Germany, in an orchestrated move with Britain, withdrew their ambassadors after Imam Khomeyni passed death sentence against Salman Rushdie, the Indian born British author of the blasphemous novel "The Satanic Verses" on February 14.

The imam's fatwa, or religious decree, calling for the execution of the apostate author is fully in accordance with the Islamic laws since Islam sets death penalty for apostacy.

The Rushdie affair led to rupture of diplomatic ties between Iran and Britain and after a short while most of the EC states returned their representatives to Iran—a move which clearly led to Britain's isolation.

Rebuke French, FRG Envoys

LD1906192389 Tehran IRNA in English 1655 GMT 19 Jan 89

[Text] Tehran, June 19, IRNA—The envoys of France and West Germany who stealthy tip-toed back to Iran, received a whacking today from the Union of Associations of Islamic Students for their "open insult to the Iranian people," for trying to dictate foreign policy to Iran following the sad demise of the leader of the Islamic revolution.

"Be aware, that today Iran is the Iran of Khomeyni and every Iranian in confrontation with the criminal west is a Khomeyni," said a letter sent by the students to the said envoys.

The letter published in the English daily KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL Monday, told the ambassadors of France and West Germany that it is not so unexpected from the "misled collection of you who were in trouble and crushed under Khomeyni's divine and steel feet to the last moment of his life to imagine you can raise your breath and see yourself free of world degradation and abjectness after ten years."

The 12-member European community (EC) had recalled its envoys from Tehran, as a mark of support to Britain's uncivilized behaviour over the late Imam's just sentence against the apostate author of "the Satanic Verses."

The Indian-born Salman Rushdie was sentenced to death on February 14, and has since been in hiding in Britain with world Muslims vowing to bring him to justice.

The Satanic affair led to rupture of ties between Tehran and London, a move which has clearly isolated Britain with almost all EC states eating humble pie and sending back their envoys.

Divine laws cannot be repealed, but following the Imam's departure from this mortal world, the West has again tried to provoke the Muslim world, little knowing that it is the Great Ruhollah's immortal will that guides the Islamic Republic's foreign policy.

Mar'ashi-Najafi Confirms Khamene'i Election

LD2006182589 Tehran IRNA in English 1804 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Tehran, June 20, IRNA—Grand Ayatollah Seyyed Shahabeddin Mar'ashi-Najafi today confirmed the election of Ayatollah Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i as the leader of the Islamic Republic by the Assembly of Experts.

In a letter to Ayatollah Khamene'i, the grand ayatollah who is one of the "Marja-e Taqlid" (source of imitation), reminded of "the grandeur of Islam, preservation of the system... and the dignity of Muslims which depend on the performance of officials who serve Islam particularly the 'ulema."

Ayatollah Khamene'i's selection came on June 4, a day after the great leader of the Islamic revolution, Imam Khomeyni left the mortal world.

Expressing condolences on the passing away of the founder of the Islamic Republic, the grand ayatollah, who is in his late eighties, wished success for the 50 year old Khamene'i.

In response, Khamene'i, thanked the grand ayatollah for his message of condolences and in turn offered his own condolences on the loss the Islamic ummah has suffered.

Underlining the 'ulema's key role in consolidating the foundations of Islam—God's last revelation to mankind—Khamene'i expressed hope the Islamic system in Iran, based on the shari'a and determined to do justice, will continue to spread the lofty human values and support the world's oppressed.

'Text' of Mar'ashi-Najafi, Khamene'i Messages

LD2006200489 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1700 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that following the appointment of His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i as leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, His Excellency Grand Ayatollah Mar'ashi-Najafi this morning sent a message to the velayat-e faqih [rule of the jurisconsult]. The text of the message is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. His Esteemed Excellency Hojjat-ol Eslam val-Moslemin Haj Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the esteemed leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, may your benefits continue. I send you greetings and expressions of condolences for the heart-rending death of the great leader of the Islamic revolution, his holiness Ayatollah Khomeyni—may his noble dust be sanctified.

Now that the very crucial and heavy responsibility of the leadership of the Islamic Republic has been put on your shoulders, I hereby express my approval. Further, as my duty and as an old father who is passing the last days of his life, I expect Your Eminence to make every effort to rejuvenate the rich culture of Islam, spread pure religious strictures, and make Muslims more familiar with the great Koran—in particular followers of the imam's household. Through following the divine and character-building orders of the household of the imam—who was oppressed throughout the course of history—I hope that you will be able to take move promptly. It is clear that the magnanimity of Islam, the preservation of the system, the continued success in precise obedience to the orders of the esteemed infalliable imams—peace be upon them all—and the pride of Muslims is all conditional upon the deeds and acts of the officials and servants of Islam, particularly the dear clergy—may God's hand assist them. I hope that the pure God keeps all of us successful in our path toward the supreme Islamic goals and the fulfillment of our religious obligations, and may He destroy the enemies of Islam and religion. In conclusion, I ask the Almighty for Your Eminence's success and beseech your good prayers. May God's benedictions and salutations be upon you.

[Signed] Shahabeddin al-Hoseyni al-Mar'ashi-Najafi, Qom

The text of reply from His Excellency Ayatollah Khamene'i to Grand Ayatollah Mar'ashi-Najafi's cable is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Your Eminence Grand Ayatollah Mar'ashi-Najafi, may your benefits continue. With greetings, I thank you for your message of condolences on the heart-rending death of the imam of the ummah and the essence of prophethood and the imamate of His Holiness Imam Khomeyni—may his dust be sanctified—and for your approval and well-meaning advice on the great responsibility which has been placed on my shoulders. I hope that through benefitting from Your Eminence's threshold and all the elders and teachers, not one single moment of delay may occur in our movement toward Islamic goals, and that the system which relies on Islamic strictures which necesssitate the implementation of justice and the dissemination of the supreme values of humanity as well as protecting the oppressed, may become strong and more all-embracing day by day.

There is no doubt that in strengthening the stances of Islam and enhancing and salvaging the culture of the Koran, the religious seminaries and their esteemed instructors have a distinguished and unique role. I ask the Almighty to preserve and strengthen religious seminaries, and for your success.
[Signed] Seyyed Ali Khamene'i
[Dated] 20 June 1989

Information Minister Vows Allegiance to Khamene'i
LD2006124389 Tehran IRNA in English
1223 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Tehran, June 20, IRNA—The information minister and the personnel of his ministry along with the staff of the armed forces intelligence sections today pledged allegiance to the new leader of the Islamic Republic Ayatollah 'Ali Khamene'i.

Speaking at the event, Information Minister Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Mohammadi Reyshahri condoled the passing away of the founder of the Islamic Republic, Imam Khomeyni.

Reyshahri, on behalf of the personnel of his ministry and on his own behalf, congratulated Khamene'i on his new post, describing him as "the most efficient personality who can lead the Islamic Revolution and republic."

Ayatollah Khamene'i said intelligence officials should be proud that they had always been hailed by the late imam as "unknown soldiers."

The new leader of the Islamic Republic also underlined the need for intelligence agents to maintain their piety and commitment to divine principles.

Khamene'i Urges Piety to Intelligence Officials
LD2006173489 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] The employees of the Information Ministry and a group of personnel from the Armed Forces and security intelligence sections met His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i—the Islamic Republic of Iran's [IRI] leader—this morning and pledged their allegiance.

In those ceremonies Information Minister Reyshahri expressed his condolences over the heart-rending death of His Eminence Imam Khomeyni—may God be satisfied with his deeds. He then praised the appropriate step taken by the Council of Experts in selecting Ayatollah Khamene'i as the leader of IRI. He added that intelligence officials believe that your appointment was the best choice, as your are the most suitable person to lead the revolution and the Islamic Republic system. They pledge their whole-hearted allegiance to Your Eminence.

Then His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i the IRI leader, also expressed his condolences at the heart-rending death of the great leader of the revolution—may his dust be sanctified—and said:

The great honor for our intelligence organs is that his eminence the imam considered them the unknown soldiers of the lord of the ages—may God hasten his reappearance [the 12th Shi'ite imam] and always appreciated the work of these toilers, while respecting their sincere efforts which take place because of faith.

His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i stressed the necessity of centralization in management and the preservation of faith, sovereignty, sincerity, sense of responsibility, and loyalty to moral standards in the country's intelligence organs. He added: Our country's intelligence organs as a whole will be more effective if they are more pious and more loyal to divine principles. The IRI leader then pointed to the enmity of global arrogance against those nations seeking independence. He then graciously said: It is the nature of the bullying powers that they seek to wage confrontation against any nation seeking independence. Fortunately, our people have proved that with strength they will disappoint the enemies and will not fear any power. They will always remain steadfast in their firm stances with power and vigilance.

Khamene'i Predicts 'Bright' Future for Repaublic
LD1706082189 Tehran IRNA in English
0750 GMT 17 Jun 89

[Text] Tehran, June 17, IRNA—The leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran Ayatollah 'Ali Khamene'i Friday predicted a bright and flourishing future for the country and the nation.

He also expressed hope that Iran would emerge as a progressive and powerful nation both in domestic and international scenes.

President Khamene'i made the remarks in a meeting with a group of people from various cities, accompanied by their deputies in the Majlis and relatives of martyrs who gathered at the presidential bureau here to vow allegiance with him.

The path of the Iranian nation will be "to preserve our relationship with the Almighty and rely on Him, not to fear the enemies, and to safeguard the Islamic Republic," stressed Khamene'i.

The "path of prosperity" of the Iranian nation was the same the Iranian nation had realised and followed under Imam Khomeyni's leadership, he reiterated.

Describing the imam's passing away as one of the greatest catastrophes of the Iranian nation in the course of the revolution, he said divine blessings inspired the faithful nation to maintain such a presence in the scene which astounded the enemies.

President Khamene'i was referring to the massive turnout at the funeral ceremonies held for the late leader of the Islamic revolution Imam Khomeyni who passed away on June 3.

Caravans of people from various parts of the country are still arriving in Tehran to pay homage to the late founder of the Islamic Republic, Imam Khomeyni and to vow allegiance with the new leader.

Some groups from the northern cities of Amol and Noshur and the central city of Esfahan have marched towards Tehran. A march of allegiance was also held by Qom theologians the last weekend.

MP's Concerned Over Majlis Dissolution

LD2006152589 Tehran IRNA in English 1512 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Tehran, June 20, IRNA—Concern was expressed today by 177 Majlis members on the recent approval by the Constitutional Review Council's (CRC) Commission on Leadership, on ways of dissolving the parliament.

In a letter to CRC Chairman Ayatollah 'Ali Meshkini, the deputies reminded that neither the founder of the Islamic Republic, Imam Khomeyni, nor the Constitution has ever spoken of ways of dissolving the parliament.

They cited article 63 of the Constitution which says the Majlis should always be open under any condition.

The deputies also referred to the imam's letter to the CRC, and said, the late leader had defined the council's task vis-a-vis the legislature, only in determining the number of MP's [members of parliament] and changing the Majlis' name to "the Islamic Consultative Assembly." Both points have been decided upon as per the imam's wish.

"But," said the MP's, "Imam Khomeyni never brought up the idea on ways of dissolving the Majlis."

They also criticized the CRC Commission on Leadership for approving the proposal in its first hearing without taking into consideration the late leader's recommendations, and what they termed "the unalterable principles of the Constitution."

The raising of the issue "is not, and will not be, in the interest of the Islamic Republic which is a popular system based on the power of the people," said the MP's.

The letter requested the CRC Commission on Leadership to drop the proposal during its second hearing.

Paper Supports Leader's Right To Dissolve Majlis

LD2106074189 Tehran IRNA in English 0656 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Tehran, June 21, IRNA—An Iranian daily has come up in favor of empowering the nation's leader to dissolve parliament under certain circumstances.

The issue has received a majority vote in the Constitutional Review Council. It will be enshrined in the Constitution if approved in the July 28 national referendum.

"In addition to powers stipulated... in the Constitution, such as the declaration of peace or war, the leader may, under special conditions enjoy higher powers beyond the scope... already conferred upon him in the incumbent Constitution," the TEHRAN TIMES wrote.

Nearly 180 members of the Majlis have written to the chairman of the Review Council, Ayatollah 'Ali Meshkini, expressing concern on the proposal.

They referred to Article 63 of the Constitution which states that the Majlis should be active under any circumstances. They also noted that the late Imam Khomeyni had not advised the council to look into this particular issue.

But in its editorial comment Wednesday, the TEHRAN TIMES said "the late imam believed that the supreme leader was to be above the three branches of the government."

For instance, what if differences emerged between the Majlis and the leader, the paper hypothesized. "It is only logical that the most eligible authority to settle a national dispute of that caliber, i.e. the leader, should be conferred with enough powers to prevent a national crisis."

Investment of such powers in the leader had to be seen according to the modern approach to the issue of Islamic leadership as theorized and practiced by the late imam, the paper said.

Combat Exercise Staged in Western Regions

LD2006180489 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, a combat training exercise, was staged on a hill in the country's western region. The Bey'at operational exercise was staged to increase the combat readiness of the Islamic forces.

The following units took part: the 15th Ramadan Corps, the Imam Khomeyni Battalion, the Special Martyrdom Battalion, the Engineering Equipment Battalion, the Air Defense Unit, and some Shin-Mim-Re [chemical, biological, and radioactive warfare] Units. They used combat tactics on two axes and in three phases performed guerrilla operations using light- and medium-weight weapons. The forces attacked predetermined objectives and a hypothetical enemy. After destroying the enemy's trenches and crossing his canals, earthworks, and minefields they captured the heights of the hypothetical enemy.

During this exercise, which was performed in the presence of several officials and commanders of the 15th Ramadan Headquarters and esteemed families of the martyrs, the mighty fighters of Islam once again demonstrated their capability to safeguard and protect the borders of the Islamic homeland.

Supply Ship Commissioned Into Fleet

LD1706172589 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Jun 89

[Text] For the purpose of increasing the military strength of the Iranian Navy, this morning a supply ship was added to our country's 1st Naval Region Fleet and the proud flag of the Islamic Republic of Iran was hoisted on her deck. The ship is highly efficient in logistic and transport matters.

Iraqi Spy, Drugs Dealer Executed in Esfahan

LD2006094489 Tehran IRNA in English 0914 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Esfahan, June 20, IRNA—An Iraqi spy, Firuz Shushiyan, was sentenced to death by the Islamic Revolution's court here.

He was charged with rebellion against the Islamic Republic, acting against security and territorial integrity of the country and passing military, economic and political information to the Iraqi regime during the war-time.

The verdict approved by the High Judicial Council was carried out on June 17.

Another man, Ahmad Norza'i was sentenced to death by the Islamic revolution's court here on charges of keeping and distributing narcotics and armed attacks on officials. The sentence was carried out today.

Pakistan

Spokesman on Velayati Visit, Siachen Issue

BK2006162489 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] The Iranian parliament speaker, 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, arrived in Moscow today on a 3-day visit to the Soviet Union. Before his departure from Tehran, he said his visit will open a new chapter in Iran-Soviet relations and in the region's history.

Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani is accompanied by a high-powered delegation, including Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, who made a brief visit to Islamabad yesterday.

A Foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad that the purpose of the Iranian foreign minister's visit was to consult with Pakistan on the Afghan issue. The spokesman said the Iranian foreign minister's visit, which was made a short while prior to Hashemi-Rafsanjani's visit to the Soviet Union, reflects the desire of Pakistan and Iran to coordinate their positions. Pakistan respects this spirit of Iran. The spokesman said that at the talks, the two sides exchanged views on the situation prevailing in Afghanistan and discussed the strategy to bring Afghan solidarity leaders based in Pakistan and Iran closer.

When the spokesman was asked to comment on the forthcoming talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on the Afghan issue, he said that during the recent visit of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, the United States clarified that there has been no change in its position on Afghanistan. The spokesman said the talks between the two superpowers are going on as usual.

On the reported statement by the Indian spokesman that during the recent meeting of defense secretaries no accord was reached on Siachen, the spokesman said Pakistan is seeking a clarification on this and is trying to get a copy of the statement from the Indian spokesman.

Further Details on Statement

BK2006163889 Hong Kong AFP in English 1531 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Islamabad, June 20 (AFP)—Pakistan reiterated Tuesday [20 June] that it had agreed with India to relocate their forces around the disputed Siachen Glacier in Kashmir to the positions existing when the Simla agreement was signed in 1972.

A spokesman in New Delhi had expressed his surprise Monday at a statement by Pakistani Foreign Secretary Humayun Khan Sunday that the two countries' defence secretaries had agreed to pull troops back to the 1972 position.

A Pakistani Foreign Office spokesman said Tuesday "there was nothing wrong in the foreign secretary's statement" and that Pakistani newspapers' reports of the agreement were correct.

Mr. Humayun Khan, speaking after talks with his Indian counterpart S.K. Singh, said the agreement had been reached Saturday by Indian Defence Secretary Krishna Chandra Pant and Pakistani counterpart Ijlal Haider Zaidi also meeting here. Mr. Singh said Sunday, "I endorse everything Mr. Humayan Khan said."

Mr. Humayun Khan said military authorities would identify the positions the troops held in 1972 when the two countries signed the Simla agreement to resolve bilateral disputes through negotiations.

The Foreign Office spokesman said "there is no ambiguity" as the joint statement issued after the defence secretaries' talks clearly stated that the army authorities of the two countries would determine the position for re-deployment of their troops in the area.

The Indian spokesman had also stressed that the army authorities would determine the re-deployment positions, saying "we do not know how the Pakistani foreign secretary arrived at such a conclusion (on the pre-1972 positions) since he was not there at the talks" between the defence secretaries.

Asked why India objected to the statement, the Pakistani spokesman said, "We are seeking clarifications from New Delhi and awaiting text" of the Indian official's statement. "Sometimes the reports are mutilated," he added.

The two countries have clashed frequently in the Siachen area since 1984, when Indian troops were stationed in the 18,000-feet (5,400-meter) high glacier, considered strategic because of its proximity with China.

Soviet POW's Parents' Delegation Arrives

BK1806094289 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0900 GMT 18 Jun 89

[Text] A Soviet delegation comprising the parents of POW's captured by the mujahidin during the Afghan war arrived in Islamabad this morning. The delegation will make efforts for the release of their loved ones on humanitarian grounds.

Speaking to newsmen at the airport, the members of the delegation said that their country had committed a mistake by attacking Afghanistan. They said people have formed committees in major Soviet cities, including Moscow, to seek the release of these prisoners from the mujahidin on humanitarian grounds.

Meets With Foreign Minister

BK2006154289 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] The Soviet people's committee to seek the release of Soviet POW's captured in the Afghan war, called on Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan in Islamabad today. The Soviet delegation appealed for Pakistan's help in connection with the release of Soviet POW's by Afghan mujahidin. The foreign minister assured the delegation that Pakistan will make full efforts to find a mutually acceptable solution in connection with this humanitarian issue. He said that there are no Soviet POW's in Pakistan.

Earlier, the Soviet delegation met with officials of the Foreign Ministry. A Foreign Ministry spokesman told newsmen in Islamabad that in view of the Soviet delegation's appeal, a meeting between the Soviet delegation and officials of the Afghan interim government has been arranged.

Meets Muhajidin Leader

BK2106104689 Hong Kong AFP in English 1022 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, June 21 (AFP)—Mothers of Soviet soldiers captured by Afghan rebels met here Wednesday [21 June] with the president of the resistance's government but achieved no breakthrough, sources at the meeting said.

A.E. Semenova, one of the three mothers in the eight-member private Soviet delegation, was seen weeping after her meeting with the president of the interim government based here, Sebghatullah Mojaddedi, and other leaders.

Sources inside the meeting said Afghan rebel leaders reiterated their conditions for the release of the 313 Red Army soldiers who Moscow reports as missing in action during the nine-year Soviet war with the mujahidin.

The mujahidin asked that the Soviet POW's be simultaneously swapped for the guerrillas who have been taken prisoner. Resistance leaders say around 40,000 guerrillas are missing.

Mr. Mojaddedi told newsmen after the meeting that the guerrillas wanted the release of their prisoners. "There are about 109 people missing in my family alone," he said. "We do not want to keep the Soviets forever," he said, adding that all the guerrilla factions were interested in freeing the Soviet POW's.

The resistance also presented to the delegation a captured Soviet soldier who refused to go back to the Soviet Union. "I have embraced Islam and I do not want to go to the Soviet Union," said the 20-year-old former Soviet soldier, speaking Farsi.

The man, whose Islamic name is Din Muhammad, told newsmen he had told the delegation that by sending troops to Muslim Afghanistan "Moscow had committed a big blunder which no Soviet Government should repeat in the future." A resistance spokesman said Mr. Din Muhammad had defected to the mujahidin in Konduz last year and had handed the delegation a letter and a photograph of himself to be delivered to his mother in the Soviet Union.

A spokesman of the Soviet delegation said they would convey the mujahidin proposals to the Soviet authorities and would "come back to Peshawar next week for serious negotiations."

The private Soviet delegation arrived in Islamabad Sunday. During their three weeks in Pakistan its members are to meet other Afghan leaders, including moderate leader Sayyed Ahmad Gaylani and the fundamentalist leader Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, and visit an Afghan orphanage and a refugee camp.

Yaqub Khan To Visit Kathmandu 23 Jun

BK2006163189 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] The foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, leaves Islamabad on Friday [23 June] for Kathmandu at the invitation of the Nepalese foreign minister. He will hold talks on bilateral matters and review recent developments in the regional and international situation.

Paper Profiles New Intelligence Chief Kallu

BK1806104589 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 25 May 89 p 1

[Text] Islamabad, May 25—Lt. Gen. (Retd) Shamsur Rahamn Kallu will take charge as the new Director General [DG] of the Inter Services Intelligence [ISI] on Saturday [27 May]. He replaces Lt. Gen. Hamid Gul who has been transferred to the GHQ [General Headquarters].

Ge. Kallu will be the first DG ISI to be appointed after retirement from the Armed Forces. All previous chiefs were in active service.

Gen. Gul was appointed ISI's chief in March 1987 when his predecessor, Gen. Akhtar Abdur Rahman, was made chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee. Gen. Akhtar later died in a plane crash in August last year with President Ziaul Haq.

Gul was a Major General when he was appointed to head the agency. He was promoted to Lt. General earlier this year by the PPP [Pakistan People's Party] government.

Gen. Kallu, the new ISI chief, was born on Feb. 28, 1932. He was commissioned in the Army in 1951 and joined Probyn's Horse Cavalry Regiment.

He has held an assortment of command and staff posts while in the Army. He commanded the corps from June 1982 to 1986 and retired from the Army during the Ziaul regime.

Later, he was appointed Managing Director of the Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation [PMDC] by the Junejo government. He left the PMDC only recently.

His predecessor, Lt. Gen. Gul's service have been placed at the disposal of the GHQ. The posting orders came on Thursday. He is also from the cavalry.

Gul's posting comes after a long running controversy over the agency and its head in the national and international media. The controversy centered on the military dimensions of the Afghan war.

He survived an earlier controversy over the Ojheri Camp disaster. Over 100 civilians were killed on April 10, 1988 after a series of explosions at Ojheri's ammunition depot.

The Ministry of Defence which issued Gul's posting orders has also confirmed the appointment of Major General Khalid Latif Mughal in the ISI as a director.

The Ministry, however, denied a newspaper report that Mughal had replaced Brig[adier] Imtiaz Ahmad, another ISI Director, who was transferred about two months ago.

A Press release of the Defence Ministry said Gen. Mughal will look after "a different regular job" at the ISI.

Spokesman on Role of Service

BK1906040589 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] A Defense Ministry spokesman has said that the Inter Services Intelligence [ISI] is still fulfilling its responsibilities with utmost diligence and confidence for the country's interests, as in the past, and is carrying out the cardinal objectives of the intelligence system. The spokesman said this while commenting on a newspaper article and on fabricated reports in some newspapers that were published on the role of ISI following a regular high-level transfer in the organization recently. The spokesman regretted that some elements, which intend to harm the democratic organization of the present elected government, are leveling groundless allegations against a highly sensitive organization of the country to serve their own political designs. He said that it is very mischievous and totally baseless to say that a civilian will be appointed soon to head the organization. The spokesman added that only military officers are appointed to the post.

Master Plan Prepared To Combat Drug Problems

BK1706123389 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 17 Jun 89

[Text] A master plan has been prepared to combat narcotics and drug problems in the country. This was stated by the chairman of the Narcotics Control Board, Mr Kaleem Bil Khan, in Islamabad today. Under the plan, a well-trained antinarcotics elite force as well as a contingent of interdiction forces will be raised. The plan also includes setting up of a national academy for training officers in all aspects of drug law enforcement and the establishment of schools for training of the personnel of the interdiction force and the elite force.

34 kg of Heroin Recovered, Destroyed 19 Jun

BK2006020389 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] Thirty-four kilograms of heroin was destroyed at the Desert Rangers headquarters in Bahawalpur today. It was recovered from the border areas of Rahimyar Khan and Bahawalnagar Districts.

Sri Lanka

Promulgation of State of Emergency Reported

BK2006131089 Colombo Domestic Service in Tamil 1230 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] The speaker, M.H. Hohamed, announced in Parliament this evening that President R. Premadasa has promulgated a state of emergency from today.

Wijeratne Tells Parliament

BK2006140489 Colombo Domestic Service in Tamil 1230 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs and the minister of state for defense, Ranjan Wijeratne, announced in the Parliament today that President Premadasa has promulgated a state of emergency throughout the country from today.

Mr Ranjan Wijeratne further said that the president had lifted the state of emergency before its expiry in 11 January this year. Subsequently, 1,800 persons detained in various camps were unconditionally released. Thereafter, several violent incidents, including the massacre of innocent people, burning of buses, and causing damage to public property, took place.

Continuing his speech, the minister said it is now clear that the subversive forces operating in various parts of the country are attempting to vitiate the government activities and to damage the national economy. Workers are being forced to take part in strikes. Essential services are being disrupted. These activities have brought (?evil) effects on our economy and in the life of the people. Innocent school children are being induced to participate in demonstrations and violent activities. Mr Wijeratne said, therefore, the government has been forced to promulgate the state of emergency once again to maintain law and order and to normalize the situation in the country.

Government Awaits India's Reply on IPKF Issue

BK2106092489 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] The Sri Lankan foreign minister, Mr Ranjan Wijeratne, has denied that there is any move to raise the issue of PKF [Peacekeeping Force] withdrawal at any international forum. He told the country's Parliament yesterday that the government was awaiting a formal reply to the president's message to India.

Bus Strike Continues; 14 Reportedly Killed

BK1906013289 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1600 GMT 18 Jun 89

[Text] In Sri Lanka, 14 people have been killed in different incidents by JVP [Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna—People's Liberation Front] extremists. (?Eight) of them were military and police personnel. In the eastern city of Batticaloa, six people were killed in a land mine explosion.

The transport services in Sri lanka today came to a standstill on the 7th day of the busmen's strike. Today, it spread to private coach operators. Eight vehicles were burned in and around Colombo.

The Tamil Eelam Liberation Organization, TELO, has demanded that the Sri Lankan Government should negotiate with India to solve the island's ethnic problem before unilaterally asking the PKF [Peacekeeping Force] to withdraw. A statement released by TELO in Jaffna today said as a signatory to the India-Sri Lanka agreement, India has the responsibility to ensure full protection to the life and property of the Sri Lankan Tamils before the PKF withdraws from the island.

AFP Notes Effect on Colombo

BK1906111689 Hong Kong AFP in English 1109 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] Colombo, June 19 (AFP)—Sinhalese militants have torched dozens of buses and forced a strike crippling public transport in the Sri Lankan capital affecting attendance in offices and schools, military officials said Monday.

Activists of the Sinhalese Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP, or People's Liberation Front) set fire to a privately-owned bus near here Monday sending private coaches off the street, an official here said.

He said JVP activists have attacked dozens of buses with stones and burnt most of them since a strike by state-owned transport board workers got under way last week.

"Fewer people went for work and school attendance was almost nil," a government official here said adding that the transport in suburbs and provincial towns too was affected. He said a few buses operated under tight military escort.

Bus crews working for the heavily subsidised Central Transport Board (CTB) are demanding higher wages and additional bonuses. The anti-government JVP has expressed solidarity with the striking workers.

On Friday, suspected JVP men grabbed automatic weapons from soldiers escorting a bus after killing one of them and seriously wounding three passengers at Colombo's Dehiwala suburb.

University students at Kelaniya campus, near here, said five of their colleagues were arrested Monday for putting up posters in sympathy with the strikers. The students were boycotting classes until the five activists were released, they said.

In other developments, a soldier and a civilian informant died when a booby trapped device set up by the JVP went off in the JVP stronghold of Matara Sunday, military officials said.

They said a JVP activist was shot dead during a cordon-and-search operation by security forces in central Matale District Sunday.

The JVP has been continuing a violent campaign against President Ranasinghe Premadasa's government to seize power. In 1971, the group led a bloody insurrection which was put down with the loss of at least 10,000 lives.

Council Controls 'All' Buses

BK2006134689 Colombo Domestic Service in Tamil 1230 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] The Northwestern Provincial Council has taken control of the region's registered private buses as well as Sri Lanka Transport Corporation buses. In a statement, the chief minister [Gamini Jayawickrame Perera] said, after talks, representatives of the private bus transport corporation unions and trade unions placed the buses at the provincial council's disposal. Accordingly, all registered buses will operate as usual from tomorrow [during the JVP-sponsored strike]. The Army and police will provide adequate protection. The chief minister said the registration of buses that do not participate in operations will be canceled.